It should be observed, however, that in cases of posthumous Claim to the Military Bounty Land authorised by an Act of Congress, of the 10th of December 1814, it is essential that the Claimant should establish not only that he is a "legitimate Heir at Law," but also the particular degree of consanguinity he bore to the deceased soldier in whose right he claims.

5. Although the rule will be adhered to, not to issue a Land Warrant to an Executor, nor to an administrator, yet in all cases where 'the legitimate Heirs at Law' are Minors, or Guardians constituted and appointed in conformity with the laws of the state where the said Minors reside may obtain a Land Warrant in trust for them on his exhibiting at this Office, official credentials, proving his said quality.

November 29th, 1815.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington City, 25th Sept. 1817.

NOTICE.—The lands in the Illinois territory, appropriated for bounties for military services, having been surveyed, and the surveys received at this office, the distribution of the said lands, by lot, agreeably to law, will commence at this office, on the first Monday in October next.

The surveys of military bounty lands in Missouri territory are expected in a few months, when a similar distribution will take place, of which timely notice will be given in the newspapers. Those who wish to locate their warrants in Missouri territory, may send them *after* the publication of that notice.

Every soldier of the late army who has received from the Department of War a land warrant, or a notification that it is deposited in this office, may obtain a patent by sending to this office the warrant or notification, first written on it, "To be located in the Illinois territory, & the patent to be sent to the Post Office at ———."

Signed, ————

The patents of soldiers who have notified, or shall hereafter notify the General Land Office not to deliver them to their agents heretofore appointed, will be retained, subject to their further order.

Members of Congress who have deposited (in this office) soldiers warrants or notifications, may obtain patents for them, by sending the receipts which were given by the office, and instructions relative to locating the warrants.

JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

CHARTERED BANKS,
In Missouri, also in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana.

Banks in Missouri Territory.

Bank of St. Louis, capital $ 150,000, discount day, Wednesday in each week.

Bank of Missouri capital $ 250,000, discount days, Tuesday and Friday in each week.

Pennsylvania Chartered Banks.

Bank of Pennsylvania, *Phil'a.*
Bank of North America, *do.*
Philadelphia Bank *do*
Farmers' & Mechanic, do. *do*
Mechanics' Bank of the city & county of Philadelphia.
Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, at
Schuylkill Bank, *do.*
Bank of the Northern Liberties in Philadelphia county.
Bank of Germantown.
Farmers Bank of Lancaster.
Lancaster Trading Company
Branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania, at Lancaster.
Marietta and Susquehanna Trading Company.
Branch of the Philadelphia Bank at Columbia.
Union Bank of Pennsylvania at Uniontown.
Monongahela Bank of Brownsville.
Northampton Bank,
Carlisle Bank,
Agricultural and Manufacturing Bank at Carlisle
Bank of Washington,
Branch of the Philadelphia Bank at Washington.
Branch of the Philadelphia Bank at Wilkesbarre.
Bank of Montgomery County at Norristown.
Centre Bank of Pennsylvania at Bellfonte,
Huntingdon Bank,

Silver Lake Bank at Montrose,
Farmers' Bank of Bucks Co.
Harrisburgh Bank,
Branch of the Philadelphia Bank at Harrisburgh,
Swatara Bank at Middletown,
York Bank,
Bank of Gettysburgh,
Bank of Chambersburg,
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Greencastle,
Juniatta Bank of Pennsylvania, at Lewistown,
Alleghany Bank of Pennsylvania at Bedford,
Westmoreland Bank of Pennsylvania at Greensburgh,
Bank of Chester County at West Chester,
Easton Bank,
Branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania at Easton,
Farmers' Bank of Reading,
Branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania at Reading,
Northumberland, Union and Columbia Bank,
Bank of Pittsburg,
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburg,
Branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania at Pittfburg,
Bank of Beaver,
North-Western Bank of Pennsylvania at Meadville.

Ohio Chartered Banks.

Miami Exporting Company,
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati,
Bank of Cincinnati,
Bank of Chillicothe,
Farmers' Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank of Chillicothe,
The Lebanon Miami Banking Company,
The Dayton Manufacturing Co.
The Urbana Banking Company,
The Bank of Marietta,
The Bank of Muskingum,
Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company,
The Bank of Stoubenville.
The German Bank of Wooster.
The Columbiana Bank of New Lisbon.
The Franklin Bank of Columbus.
The Lancaster Bank of Ohio.
The Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville.
The Commercial Bank of Lake Erie.
The Bank of Mount Pleasant.
The Bank of West Union.
The Western Reserve Bank.

Kentucky Chartered Bank.

Bank of Kentucky.

Indiana Chartered Bank.

Bank of Vincennes.

Virginia Chartered Banks.

Bank of Virginia.——Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank of Virginia.

[By a law passed at the session of 1816—17, of the Virginia Legislature, authority is given to establish, after November 1817, two other banks, viz:—the one at Wheeling, to be styled the "*North Western Bank of Virginia,*" with power to establish three branches viz:—at Wellsburgh, (late Charlestown) Morgantown and Clarksburgh.—The other at Winchester, to be styled the "*Bank of the Valley in Virginia,*" with power to establish two branches.]

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI,

Formerly Upper Louisiana, bounded east by the Mississippi river, south by the 33rd degree of N. latitude, south-west by the Spanish provinces, north by the British possessions—contains nearly a million of square miles, and by the census of 1810, 20,845 inhabitants, (now about 45,000,) exclusive of Indians.—*St. Louis,* on the right bank of the Mississippi, is the capital. N. lat. 38, 18, W. long. 89, 36, from Greenwich, 12, 41, W. from Washington City.

TOWNS IN MISSOURI TERRITORY.

St. Louis.

St. Louis was first established in the spring of 1764. It was principally settled by the inhabitants, who abandoned the village of Fort de Chartres, on the east side of the Mississippi. The colony flourished, and became the parent of a number of little villages on the Mississippi and Missouri: Carondelet, St. Charles, Portage des Sioux, St. John's, Bon Homme, St. Ferdinand, &c. &c. &c.

From the abominable policy of urging the northern Indians, against the settlers, this place suffered, an attack, which yet excites bitter recollections. In the year 1779, a combination of the Indian tribes, attempted a general invasion of the French villages on both sides of the river, and accordingly descended in considerable force, but were checked by the presence of Gen. Geo. Clark, who commanded the American forces on the other side. An attack was made, however; upon a small settlement commenced within a few miles of the town, and they were nearly all murdered: others, who happened to be out of the town, were killed, or pursued within a short distance of the houses. It is said that upwards of eighty persons fell victims to their fury. This year, has been called by the inhabitants l'anne *du coup*; the year of the blow: an epoch that will long be remembered. St. Louis contains about 2,500 inhabitants. One half Americans, and about 400 people of color. There are a few Indians, and metifs, in the capacity of servants, or wives of boatmen. St. Louis was at no time so agricultural as the other villages; being a place of some trade, the chief town of the province, and the residence of greater numbers of mechanics, It remained stationary for two or three years after the cession; it is now beginning to take a start, and its reputation, is growing abroad. Every house is crouded, rents are high, and it is exceedingly difficult to procure a tenement on any terms. One hundred houses were built in the course of last season, and it is probable, twice the number, will be the next. There are two Printing Offices, and thirty mercantile Stores. The value of merchandize, and imports to this place, in the

In which I find myself, will neutralize those exalted passions to the advantage of the common cause; and with the book of the law in his hands, he will check and punish the evil, (should they appear) without fear of his justice being mistaken for malignity, and his rectitude, for personality.

On the other hand, the Spaniards, our implacable enemies, are with their utmost efforts, preparing at Cadiz, a strong expedition to subdue us. My soul tells me that we are invincible. However, it is necessary to make no common preparation, and such as shall augment the glorious opinion we have acquired. The measures must be commensurate to the danger.

These provinces must now assume a most warlike appearance; for which purpose they ought to have at their head a chief more inured to the field, and possessed more military knowledge than I have been able to acquire. I speak, sir, with that sincerity which the interests of our salvation demands from me.

On giving us the constitution, your sovereignty must likewise give to us such a person as our situation requires. All these objects claim the utmost speed; and I entreat you to redouble your efforts and attention to these important matters.

Finishing them, you will fulfil the desires of the people of these united provinces, and receive their gratitude, by so many titles due to you. For my part I will then descend from this post of bitterness, and show the nation that it is an easy thing to obey, but very difficult to command."

It appears from another paper, that the discussions on the project of a constitution continued, and that congress were busily employed in the framing of it.

CHRONICLE.

The president. A Charleston paper of the 3d inst. speaking of the departure of the president, says, "In passing up Meeting street, he bowed to the ladies on each side, who crowded the doors and windows to take a farewell-view." Indeed!——this is "glorious news!" In Europe, where a king so often forgets that he is *a gentleman*, this might pass for something rare; but we do not think it astonishing, that a president of the United States should behave with common civility to his *fellow-citizens* and especially to *ladies*, assembled to compliment him with their best wishes.

The *Ontario* sloop of war has left Annapolis, and proceeded to Norfolk——the Congress frigate, with Mr. Graham and family, for Brazil, and the British frigate Forth, with Mr. Bagot, &c. for England, have also left the roads.

In a preceding page, under the head of "Naval Salutes," a curious correspondence between capt. Biddle and lord Cochrane, is inserted. We regret that there was any occasion for such a correspondence—the patriots of South America, in their own harbors, at any rate, should treated with every degree of courtesy compatible with the dignity of our flag. There is also, something said about the transportation of a large sum of money, and several persons from Lima, to Rio Janeiro, via Valparaiso; and a rumor is abroad, as if capt. B. had departed from

absent from the seat of government, we sh their return before we harbor an idea of t of the things stated.

Great news for speculators! The legislatu new state of Illinois, has manifested a degre dom and discretion that will long astonish t They have authorised the establishment o with a capital of *four millions* of dollars, two are to be subscribed for on behalf of the stat has hardly ten cents in its treasury; and the or of the state is the president of the ban as there might be some difficulty in gettin enough in this new state to *put down their such an amount*, it has been considerately p that the bank shall go into operation whe *thousand dollars*, or almost a *two hundred a sixth* part of its capital shall be paid in! —A further ordained that this bank shall not iss to a greater amount than *eight millions!* W first heard of this, we supposed it was a pie gislative fun, but now find it to be a *true j*

There are several other banks in Illinois Shawanestown, and another at a place ca wardsville; the latter has a nominal capital 000, of which $210,260 were subscribed in J —in which state there are not banks enough people to vest their spare money in!—th paid in was only $30,000.

The bank of St. Louis, about which many ries have been circulated, is said to have the payment of its notes.

Counterfeiting goes on prosperously, and itself in so many forms that it is exceedingly to guard against it. We can hardly take up paper without seeing some fresh evidence prostration of morals caused by the paper sy

In this respect, the bills of the bank of the States have a decided preference. Their e is so complete, in engraving and paper, a them out of the reach of common counterfe least, if any are able to imitate them with a ble prospect of success. We have heard, h that the denomination of a few of them h changed. This, we presume, might have b ficiently guarded against in forming the vig

La Feresitible. It will be recollected that t of this vessel, while she was lying in Mar rose upon their officers and made their es do business on their own account. Glutt plunder, or weary of piracy, they brought th teer into the Chesapeake bay about a wee and, anchoring off New Point Comfort, they ed, except one or two persons, to mak escape. The revenue cutter was despatche the bay, and has returned with the Irresist 22 of the mutineers in irons, who were se the neighboring shore. It is expected th more will be arrested at Norfolk, &c.

Since their departure from Margaretta, th fortunate men seem to have acted the complete pirates. Among the vessels rob them, we learn was the Superior, of Bal hence to New Orleans, with passengers, s them ladies, who were treated most rudely also said that they plundered a French and s lish ship. It is reported that they had a la sortment of articles, among them female

it is the summit of folly to hope for any good thing unless we have a virtuous populace. If we have not done all that we could to destroy this, we certainly have not done any thing to establish it; the power of the government has unfortunately been in the hands of persons who had too little acquaintance with, and too little of feeling for, the laboring whites, artists, mechanics and farmers—and the prevalence of slavery has, unfortunately, and to a considerable extent, kept up that family pride and supposed superiority of *blood*, for which many of our first settlers were so egregiously distinguished. This nonsense has been rooted out in all parts of the state wherein free labor has prospered; for in these, property is the consequence of industry, and wealth will have influence even on the minds of persons as *illustrious* as Lewis Capet or George Guelph.

BANK OF MISSOURI. We have the particulars of the *blow up* of this institution. It might always have been expected, if the secrets of the banking house had been known. The whole capital said to be "paid in" was $210,000—*of which* the present directors had *paid* 108,795 by *stock notes*; they were further indebted to the bank for accommodations in the amount of 79,569, secured by mortgage, in the further sum of 60,075 on personal security, and also liable for the the sum of 37,310 dollars as endorsers!—This is pretty nearly "number one"—we have not heard of any thing lately except the explosion of the City Bank of Baltimore, that could stand along side of it.

The capital of the bank was		dolls. 210,000 00
The *directors* owed on stock notes		108,795
ditto	on mortgage	79,569
ditto	on personal security	60,075
ditto	as endorsers	37,310 285,869 00
	Excess over capital!	dolls. 75,869 00

I do not know of how many persons the board consists, but it is probable that six or eight men, having *made* the bank, borrowed all that they themselves and *all others* had put into it, with an additional sum on the credit of the institution, so that the whole amounted to the capital and one third of the capital, managed for their own use and benefit!

The notes in circulation amount to 84,301 dollars, (of which, I, unluckily, hold one or two) and the *United States* deposites amounted to 152,407!—There is a *talk* about an ultimate payment of the debts of the bank, and the president, in an address to the public, says any one, on application, will "be satisfied of its complete solvency." Its operations are "suspended" with a view to the adjustment of its accounts and surrender of its charter. We shall learn wisdom by and bye—but it really appears if nothing but the severest scourging will teach it, and we have already had nearly enough of that! The abominable rag-barons have so long beaten honest people, that if the latter are possessed of the spirit of a worm they should turn upon them. But it does seem, (without reference to things at St. Louis, for we have not any particulars as to individuals) that if a man will only make himself a rogue of sufficient magnitude, he may get along with a reasonable share of respectability! A considerable number of the best houses in Baltimore, and its vicinity, is possessed by persons that passed through our patent insolvent mill a few weeks or months ago—their victims are in jail or banished from their humble homes by the sheriff; an officer that does not often trouble *gentlemen:* it is chiefly with the honest, the sober and productive classes of society that he has any thing to do, excep wond'rous courtesy and polite accommodation.

A gentleman of St. Louis, on forwarding to editor the statement of the affairs of the banl Missouri, observes, "Enclosed is an attested c of the last will and testament of the bank of souri, by which there is bequeathed to "*Uncle S* a legacy of 152,407 dollars—which, it is underst will be paid by the executors to the said "U Sam," after deducting their fees, whenever shall produce satisfactory evidence that he ha rived at *years of discretion*."

UNITED STATES STOCKS, &c. People say "money is scarce"—we say that it is "plenty," that the apparent scarcity is caused only by want of employment for it. Let any projec started which will insure an interest of seve eight per cent. (and that was thought to be qui moderate profit six or seven years ago), and lions of dollars are ready to meet and suppor The five per cent. loans, we see, command a s some premium—the six per cents. (war loans) at from 107½ to 112, according to the time for their redemption, and Spanish dollars are at in all our chief cities, except at Boston, wh they command a small premium of ½ or ¾ per c

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW. The following ry moderate and modest article is extracted f the number for June: it does not require comm

"The good-will which we bear towards Ame is felt, and must ever continue to be felt by E land, unless the feelings of nature are stifled destroyed. In the case of nations the relatio parent and child may be called metaphorical o yet there is a spice of nature in the sensation, wh makes it more than nominal or figurative. believe the disposition of England is strongly clined to bury in oblivion all that has happene disturb the harmony which ought to subsist betw America; and herself, and to cultivate and impr those kindly feelings, which would redound equ to the credit and advantage of both countries. was surely not too much to suppose, that a recip cal feeling would naturally be entertained by descendant state: *but whatever be the cause,— ther she was weaned too soon; whether from her c connexion with France, when 'the weaned child its hand on the cockatrice's den,' or from the nat frowardness belonging to her relationship,—so it that America has constantly evinced in her conduc wards England, a spiteful and insulting spirit. W is done here is not looked to as a model of imita and example, in the generous spirit of emulatio but there is an ill-natured disposition animating all efforts to equal us, which seems to seek success less the sake of the object, than for the gratification t derived from the boast of surpassing England. I in this temper that the Americans are forever obt ing upon us the pretended excellence of their const tion. The spirit of liberty, which is the soul and s stance of it, they derived from us; the form, which is less importance, is their own."*

The following is from a previous number of same work, and is equally *modest*—the writer speaking of the subjugation of France.

"We ourselves, as a nation, stand on an emine as commanding as that which the sons of Ath and of Lacedæmon occupied, and in our valor, freedom, *our* philosophy and poetic genius, bear no remote resemblence to that extraordin people. Like them we have stemmed the tide barbaric warfare, and burst asunder the chains th

tune"—it breathes an air of incomparable gaiety, considering the writer is *only* 84 years of age!

Monticello, July 30, 1821.

To "Neptune," at Wiley & Halsted's, New York.

SIR—I have received a letter under the above signature, dated 22d July, 1821—but it must surely be a supposition; for the genuine master of the trident, which is the sceptre of the ocean, never indulged himself in so much flattery.—Nevertheless, the institution he recommends, has my most cordial approbation. Every institution calculated to alleviate the sufferings and promote the comforts of that brave, generous, hardy and intrepid, though too often inconsiderate portion of our fellow citizens, the seamen, ought to be encouraged. Any thing which can teach them to think, would be invaluable to them. If I had a book, which could assist the design, I would endeavor to find means to send it.

I am, with profound respect to the real Neptune, and no ill will to the imaginary one, his humble servant,

JOHN ADAMS.

MISSOURI. In our last, we published an account of the destruction of the bank of Missouri, in detail, as a warning to legislators how they permit the establishment of such institutions. It has beggared many honest men and deprived many widows and orphans of their support, and besides, in all probability, defrauded the United States out of $152,407, the people's money, deposited therein for security!—Heaven preserve us—surely we are under the influence of the moon! for the citizens of that state already appear to be congratulating themselves on the prospect of getting *paper* at the loan-office lately established by the legislature, to complete the destruction which the failure of the banks of St. Louis and Missouri has commenced! The engravers and paper makers and printers, the signers and counter-signers are all in a bustle to manufacture *money*, or stand prepared to fill their several parts; but we are told that the whole number of notes will be about *sixty* or *seventy thousand*, and that the people must wait patiently until the 15th of October, when it is expected that the machine will be permitted to run at large! Blessed will the honest man be, that refuses to have any thing to do with this paper—like that issued by dishonest banks, it will only serve to enable a few to profit on the sufferings of the many; else its operation will be different from any thing of the sort ever before established in any part of the world.

PENSACOLA. "The Floridian" a weekly newspaper, has appeared in this city. It promises to be conducted with much spirit and ability. We have already noticed a similar establishment at St. Augustine, and hope that both may find plenty of readers and liberal encouragement.

"The Floridian" contains the following remarks on a work entitled "Sketches, historical and typographical, of the Floridas, &c." by J. G. Forbes, and is another evidence that "a man does not write any the worse on a subject because he understands it," as Fielding says—

"This work contains about two hundred pages, chiefly extracted from Bartram, Romans, and Elliot, the remainder eked out by the treaty with Spain, the act of congress relative to the Floridas, and some extracts from the treaty of '83, between Spain and Great Britain. The book is ornamented with an engraved plan of the town of Colinton, at the mouth of Appalachi, or rather the town *that is to be*; and the preface is chiefly devoted to the praises of the tract of country called Forbes' purchase, of which the said town is to be the metropolis. We can of course discover no private views, no squinting towards speculation, in this publication, and certainly we do not mean to accuse Mr. Forbes of the sin of originality in his production. He has been extremely successful in hunting up and scrapping together, the accounts contained in old magazines and gazetteers. We are convinced that Mr. Forbes is not jesting when he declares, that *what he has written is from personal observation!* In proof of this we shall make a short extract from his account of Pensacola.

"This town is in the form of a parallelogram or oblong square, having regular and wide streets of sand, *with side pavements of brick*, [meaning that such might be made.] It is about *thirty miles from the sea*, [meaning nine miles,] having an *elegant stone house for the governor, with a tower!* [meaning that there is not a stone house, or a tower in the town, and that the governor's house is a very mean edifice, almost in a state of ruin.]

"Should we at some future period possess leisure for the purpose, we may amuse our readers with some further notice of the work of Mr. Forbes."

GREECE. The public has been more indebted to the editor of the "Aurora," for geographical information, so necessary to a correct understanding of the character and importance of events, than to all the rest of us. He has lately furnished some highly interesting views of the history and condition of Turkey in general, derived from the best authorities, and last week published some numbers with special reference to the present state of Greece. The following extracts from one of these, contain matters of much interest just now.

"The modern divisions of Greece exist no where but in the maps of the geographers and it is only by reference to the ancient landmarks that we can recognize, under the name of *Livadia*, the most celebrated countries of the refined Greeks—Athens, Megara, Beotia, Phocis, Doris, Locris, Etolia, Acarnania, Argos, Lemnos, as well as Eubœa, and the adjacent isles, are all within the pachalik of Livadia.

"The surface of Greece contains only about 19,000 square miles, of which northern Greece contains 7000, Macedon 6500, Epirus from Drilo to the gulph of Arta, 5500.

"Athens is in 37° 58' north lat. Corinth 37° 55' and Salonichi the ancient Salonica, which is now the capital of Macedon, and the metropolis of Grecian commerce, is in 40° 42' north latitude.

"The population of Macedonia is about 700,000 souls. Zagora presents the *maximum* and the Morea or ancient Peloponnesus, and Epirus, or Albania, the minimum of the population of Greece. Ancient Thessaly contains about 300,000 souls, and Epirus, which is double the surface, has only 400,000. Etolia, Phocis and Beotia have scarcely 200,000, and the territory of Attica does not exceed 20,000. The surface of the Morea is about 3,000 square miles, but its population does not exceed 300,000; and Greece, taken altogether, does not exceed 2,080,000.

"Macedonia, Thessaly, the eastern part of Phocis and Beotia, are fertile countries. Attica is of a light soil. But the Morea is susceptible of the highest cultivation. Epirus is mountainous and not much cultivated.

"The agricultural products of Macedonia are more valuable than the whole of Greece besides

MR. TOMPKINS took the oath of office, on his re-election to the vice-presidency, at his own residence, near New-York, on the 3d instant. The obligation was administered by the United States district judge.

FLORIDA. Gen. *Andrew Jackson* is appointed governor of Florida, by the president of the United States, and, it is understood, will accept the appointment. We are truly glad of this; well assured that an observance of the laws of the U. S. and especially those to prevent the importation of slaves, will be duly enforced, if the means are allowed. There has been a great deal of smuggling through Florida.

SUPREME COURT. On the 11th ult. Mr. Justice STORY delivered the opinion of the court in the case of the *United States* vs. *Wilkins*. This decision settles an important principle on the construction of the act of congress of March, 1797, providing for the more effectual settlement of accounts between the United States and public receivers, &c. The court determined that not merely *legal*, but *equitable* credit ought to be allowed to debtors of the United States, and that no claims whatever, for any credits which have been disallowed at the treasury are prohibited from being given in evidence at the trial. The act intended to allow the defendant the full benefit, at the trial, of any credit whatever arising out of the particular transaction for which he was sued, or out of any distinct and independent transaction which would constitute a legal or equitable set-off, in whole or in part, of the debt sued for by the United States.

March 8. Mr. Justice *Story* delivered the opinion of the court in the case of *Green* vs. *Biddle*, and promulgated a general rule of court, applicable to similar cases, and providing that wherever, pending a writ of error or appeal, either party shall die, the proper representatives of such party, in the personalty or realty, may voluntarily come in and be admitted parties to the suit: and if they do not thus appear, the other party may suggest the death on the record, and obtain an order that, unless such representatives shall become parties within the first ten days of the ensuing term, the party moving for such order, if defendant in error, shall be entitled to have the writ of error or appeal dismissed; and if the party so moving shall be plaintiff in error, he shall be entitled to open the record, and on hearing, have the same reversed, if erroneous: Provided, that a copy of every such order shall be printed in some newspaper at the seat of government, in which the laws of the U. States shall be printed by authority, three successive weeks at least, sixty days before the beginning of the term of this court then next ensuing.

March 10. The court this day adopted a new general rule, which, as it is very interesting to the profession, and to parties having business in this court, we have thought it proper to publish. Heretofore the court has only required a *written or printed* statement of the *material points* of the case" to be furnished by the counsel on each side of the cause. But experience having shewn that such statements were not sufficient, the court has now adopted the following rule;

"*February Term*, 1821. After the present term, no cause, standing for argument, will be heard by the court, until the parties shall have furnished the court with a *printed* brief or abstract of the cause, containing the substance of all the material pleadings, facts and documents on which the parties rely, and the points of law and fact intended to be presented at the argument."

March 10. Mr. *Clay*, as *amicus curæ*, moved the court to suspend its judgment in the case of *Green* vs. *Biddle* involving the question of the constitutionality of the occupying-claimant law of Kentucky, upon the ground that the interests of a great number of persons were involved in the decision, and to give them a further opportunity of being heard upon their claims. The court accordingly suspended its judgment, and continued the cause to the next term.

☞The "National Intelligencer" of Thursday, contains the opinion of the supreme court in the case of *Cohen* versus *the state of Virginia*, touching the point of jurisdiction, which was decided, as has been before noticed, against the state. The decision was exactly such as we expected; for we presumed that that high tribunal would act consistently—and, on the termination of the case about the bank of the United States—McCulloh *vs.* the state of Maryland—we had no manner of doubt as to the result of that first above mentioned, and that the state sovereignty would be taught to bow to the judiciary of the United States. So we go. It seems as if almost every thing that occurs had for its tendency that which every reflecting man deprecates.

This opinion makes almost nine of the close printed columns of the "Intelligencer;" and as we shall not feel it just to publish it without also presenting the able report to the legislature of Virginia on the subject, which is about the same length, —we must defer both to a season when we are less pressed with matter than we are now.

Non Specie-Paying Banks.

The following curious document was laid before congress last month. We preserve it to hold up the *rag system* to the execration of posterity, as well as to accompany it with a few remarks.

Why, in the name of common sense, are not these institutions pressed to pay their debts? Some of them have passed away, and their fabrications are remembered but to receive the maledictions of injured communities, or are only called to mind by recorded swindling impressed on a piece of paper, which was issued as money. And in the list below, perhaps, two or three of the banks may have been brought into their present disgraceful condition by acts over which their directors had no control—the bank of Kentucky, for instance, which lost its power to maintain its old respectability from the incorporation of the litter of *independent* banks in that state. These and all others that have acted with a *reasonable* share of honesty, should be tenderly dealt with, provided they will give rightful security to pay what they owe us;—but the most of them ought to be swept away, if there are any remains of them. In many cases, the directors should be seized by the throat, and be compelled to disgorge their ill-gotten gains. There is no penitentiary in the U. States that contains such deliberate knaves as some of these—cold calculating villians, who are rioting on the spoils of the honest and honorable, and glorying in their shame. How has so great an amount been put in the vaults of the rag shop at Vincennes?—an institution which never had, that I know of, any thing like a reputation for plain dealing or common honesty! I am not informed on the subject, but I suspect that some public officer has had a hand in the thing—who

mium, converted it into deposites in this bank. I suppose this to be the case, because I am satisfied that the public has been cheated in this way out of enormous sums. Are not the directors of this bankrupt-bank themselves greatly indebted to the money-making mill? Are they not rich and able to pay something? I do not know; but it seems to me that in this case, as in all others, it is the plain duty of the secretary of the treasury to examine into the matter, and sell them out bag and baggage. *He* cannot be afraid of those who have *kinged* it in villages. The process of the United States is summary. It is often exerted against honest men—why then should these swindling institutions be spared? As to the bank at Vincennes, I will give a reward of two five dollar bills, "payable at the branch at Vevay!" for a history of it, for my own satisfaction—especially, how so great an amount of our money has accumulated there. I can account for that at Huntsville, from the late madness of the people in purchasing lands, at 50, 60 and 70 dollars an acre—but there has not been any such excitement in Indiana. The debt appears to have been accumulated very deliberately; and I must think with a view to the present result, until I am better informed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 12, 1821.

Sir,—In obedience to a resolution of the house of representatives, of the 16th of January last, directing the secretary of the treasury to lay before the house of representatives—

"A statement of the precise amount of *special deposites* to the credit of the treasury of the United States, which is referred to in his supplementary report of the 28th ult. as not being available the current year, stating particularly of what such deposites consist, if depreciated bank paper, the bank or banks which issued the same, with the amount by each, and the present current specie value thereof, and the year or years respectively when the same was received"—

I have the honor to submit the annexed statement, which contains the detailed information required.

The whole amount is due by banks which have suspended specie payments. The several sums designated in that statement, with the exception of those marked A, and part of that part marked B, were received during the general suspension of specie payments, and the latter principally in the years 1818 and 1819.

In most cases, the notes received during the general suspension of specie payments have been deposited in the banks by which they were issued and certificates taken, in which the payment of interests has generally been stipulated; and where it was practicable, collateral security has been obtained.

The sums marked A, and part of those marked B, consisted, at the time of deposite, of specie, and of the notes of specie paying banks. Since the deposites were made, the banks have suspended specie payments. Information of the suspension of specie payments by the bank of Vincennes, has been received since the date of the treasury report, referred to in the resolution. This occurrence has augmented the amount of special deposites by the sum of $214 808 56.

I have no means of determining the current value of special deposites. From the report of the agent employed, in 1819, to call upon the several banks for payment, there is reason to believe that the greatest portion of it will be

It is not improbable that the sums deposited in Huntsville, and in the bank of Kentucky, will be discharged in current money, in the course of the present and ensuing years.

I remain, &c. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

To the hon. Speaker of the house of representatives.

A statement of the "special deposites" standing to the credit of the treasury of the United States.

Elkton bank of Maryland	$19,865 25
Alexandria society, Granville	2,463 00
Owl Creek bank	61 00
Western bank of Virginia, Parkersburg	198 00
German bank of Wooster	33,105 00
Farmers' bank of New Salem	1,835 00
Farmers' & Mechanics' bank, Greencastle	95 00
Commercial bank of Lake Erie	10,900 00
Virginia Saline bank	10,121 00
Bank of Somerset and Wooster	1,375 00
Merchants' bank of Alexandria	3,217 00
Juniata bank of Pennsylvania	2,200 00
Huntingdon bank of Pennsylvania	2,380 00
Bank of Muskingum	30,032 00
Lebanon Miami banking company	9,575 00
Bank of Washington, Pennsylvania	7,508 34
Cumberland bank of Alleghany	1,176 61
Warrington Company	25 00
Farmers' & Mechanics' bank of Pittsburg	1,311 00
Urbana banking company	2,839 00
Bedford bank of Pennsylvania	4,059 57
Farmers' bank of Canton	23,600 00
Union bank of Pennsylvania	9,768 00
Bank of Zanesville	8,221 00
Farmers', Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank of Chillicothe	23,905 50
Bank of St. Louis	37 00
Kentucky Insurance company	1,500 00
Monongalia, Union and Columbia bank	5 00
Bank of Cincinnati	3,846 00
Leesburg Union Company	58 00
Susquehannah Bridge and Banking co.	796 00
Miami Exporting company	8,791 00
Farmers' & Mechanics' bank of Lexington	5 00
Somerset bank	69,077 87
(A) Bank of Vincennes	214,808 56
(A) Planters' & Merchants' Bank Huntsville	138,860 25
(B) Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Cincinnatti	67,549 00
(A) Banks of Kentucky and branches	88,729 00
(A) Nashville bank	1,703 71
(A) Centre bank of Pennsylvania	7,779 18
	$818,590 47

Counterfeits, not included, amount to $432.

Treasury department, Feb. 12, 1821.

Ways and Means.

Report of the committee of ways and means, to whom was referred so much of the president's message, at the commencement of the session, as relates to the finances. February 28, 1821.

The committee of ways and means, to whom was referred so much of the president's message, at the commencement of the session, as relates to the finances, respectfully submit the following report:

The total nett receipts into the trea-

...Thereare two well disciplin... ...ardies, and unanimous now is, ...ho to the ... itself against any ... ...pressing tribes—which, at present ... ...ossible; and the petty bickerings ... ...ween the improvements that ... ...accomplished. It may, nay there is, ...a prospect of civilization will ... ...powers, and revolutionize the whole ... ...of their kingdoms and states. ... ...ed that, in 15 or 20 years, the countries ... employ a greater amount of ... ...than is now employed in the trade ... ...the northern powers of Europe, ...ministers and agents, and of whom ... ...ding; we are so jealous, because ...

...onstitution! On the 27th Feb. 1816, ...olution passed the Virginia house, ...that the executive be requested to ... ...sum of the senators and representa... ...from this state, *for the purpose of ...* ...for general government to appoint ... ...—that is, "between the waters ... ...Ohio rivers."

...with Dec. 1816, the governor of V... ...requested to the number of delegates ... ...on board of public works, which con... ...ing paragraphs:

"The several objects within the scope of ... ...ed by the general assembly, for the ... ...ment of the interior of Virginia, which, ...ce of her wealth and population, it ... ...th of her unassisted ability to ... ...ect which, being equally interesting to ... ..., *and to the government of the United States, ...manner to further by their co-operation.*"

...this recommendation was adopted ... ...members present were, the governor, ...generals, the treasurer of the co mmon... ...ers officers, and the following gentlemen ... ...appointed by the legislature—Messrs. Al... ...ain, Lewis Summers, John Stokely, C... ...Mercer, William J. Lewis, Littleton W. ... ...and John Mercer.)

...on the 22d, Feb. 1817, the following ... ...ed both houses of the general assem...

"*Be it by the general assembly*, That the exe... ...ey are hereby requested, in pursu... ...ommendation of the board of public ... ...correspondence with the executive ... ...and of the states of Ohio, Indi... ...ky, in the purpose of obtaining their ... ...to the extension of the said ... ...Ohio to a point to be agreed upon, as far as ... ...Ohio waters of the Great Kanawha ... ...Lewis river."

...both of the resolutions pass... ...the same general assembly, ...which was a sort of treason in the ... ...politics of the state! See p...

...ded, that the congress of the United ... ...possess the power, under the constitu... ...general system of internal improve... ...ing as a national measure.

Resolved, That the appropriation of money ... ...congress of the United States, to construct ... ...in this state, is a violation of the principles ... ...which was proposed in the last ...

...United States, has been turned topsy-turvey since ... ...This writing of books has been a most unfor... ...ar for money, ever since the days of old Job— ...exclaim, "O, that mine enemy had written a book." ...in the face of the present *fashionable* contempt ...the constitution in Virginia, a majority of the ...sentation from that state (in the house of represen... ...of the United States, at the time) recently ...in accordance with the former construction of ...constitution! What is to be done? But we shall ...a cure of this. Some that lately were very *ultras* ...a fund of internal improvements, will soon be con... ...locally, or otherwise, against them!—mark it!

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. From the official papers ... ...published, it appears that—

...Eight years president Washington appointed *ten* ...tions of congress to different offices.

...Four years the elder president Adams appointed ...

...Eight years president Jefferson appointed *twenty-...*

...In the same time president Madison appointed ...

...President Monroe in eight years appointed *nine-...*

...The present administration have appointed *four* in ...s year.

...Two of the four appointed by the present presi... ...are the secretaries of state and war.

STEAM VESSELS. Thirty-five are employed at New ...rk, and 35 at London; 17 in the Delaware, and 9 ...on the waters of the Chesapeake. Four are about ...to be added to those in the Delaware. But these ...steam chiefly abound on the mighty rivers of the ...new, where the *distances* being great, require many ...to tow.

LOCUSTS. When we mentioned the appearance of ...locusts, in a late paper, we forgot to refer our ...readers to an article in the 12th vol. of the REGISTER, ...page 10, shewing the several times at which they had ...appeared, &c. say in 1749—1766—1773—1800—1817; ...each 17 years apart. These periods apply, we ...believe, to Baltimore and its neighborhood. There ...are, or, if any, very few locusts here, though ...they abound in New Jersey and some parts ...of Virginia, &c.

DEBTORS—*for the benefit of creditors!* We have heard ...of vestry-men and parish officers eating and ...drinking the best that the land could furnish, "for the ...relief of the poor," but, by a statement lately laid be... ...the British house of commons, it appears that ...the costs of bankrupts are sometimes almost wholly ...eaten or drunk up for the benefit of creditors. On ...one commission, the commissioners charged the ...estate of nine *dinners* which they had eaten, the ...cost of which was about two hundred and thirty ...pounds, to be paid out of the proceeds of the bank... ...estate!!

THE SENATORS FROM MISSOURI. No two individuals ...in congress appear to be more decided personal ...and political opponents, than Messrs. Barton and Ben... ...who represent the state of Missouri in the senate ...of the United States. On the 16th ult. when a bill ...was offered by the latter to graduate the price of public ...lands, a debate of discussion, he seems much to have ...surprised himself, in what is termed "the latitude of ...debate" generally and specially. He was followed ...by Barton in pretty much the same style, who ...reviewed the proceedings of the general govern... ...of Missouri, and concluded his speech in these ...words, which, whether intended or not by ...Mr. Benton he said, were strongest against ...

"My colleague has made the extraordinary ... ...tions to this senate, that the miseries of the ... ...owing to the mal-administration of the gov... ...of the union—that the western banks were ... ...down by the partiality and favoritism of our ... ...government towards the banks in Atlantic ... ...and, in the extravagance of his criminations, ...compared the operations of the federal admi... ...tion upon the west, to the operation of a steam ...engine crushing the human body, and still more ... ...insensible of the misery it inflicts on the victim, ...regardless of the agony of his "wife, children and ...friends." Such, sir, are not the feelings of the ... ...That portion of the union has certainly felt the ... ...mon pressures of the times; but the general ... ...ment has gone far to alleviate their sufferings ... ...almost forgiven their debts, and generously ... ...them from their own extravagance and folly. ...west, certainly, has felt the privations of a hard ... ...try; but they are substantially rich, prosperous and ...happy. The necessaries of life with much less labor than in the ...brethren of the Atlantic states do.

"I will speak for the people of Missouri. ... ...not dissatisfied towards the government of the ... ...and no one acquainted with my colleague will ... ...pose I mean *him*, when I say, if we had among us ...man endowed by nature with all the great qualities necessary to constitute a successful TRAITOR, ...even he could not disaffect the population of Mis... ...souri towards the government of the United States.

"In conclusion, Mr. President, I will observe ... that, hereafter, should a suitable opportunity be presented, I will attempt to show that this bill to ...graduate the price of public lands," or, in other ...words, to destroy, by indirect means, the sound and ...salutary land system of the United States, under ...which such states as Ohio have sprung into existence within our own recollection, with scarcely a dispute about any man's title to his home, is a ...compound of cleetioneering and speculation. At this late hour of the day and of the session, with such a mass of bills before the senate, upon which the rights of so many depend, I will not follow the ...example set me, by inflicting upon this honorable body a studied popularity-hunting, senate-distressing ...harangue."

NORTH WESTERN INDIANS, &c. *From the National Intelligencer, of June 5.* We learn that Gov. Cass and col. *Thomas L. McKenney*, of Georgetown, have been appointed joint commissioners, to hold general councils with certain Indian tribes at Green Bay and lake Superior; and that the latter gentleman left here last Thursday for the lakes.

This expedition is esteemed to be one of considerable importance. The Indians in those regions, have been for ages at war with one another, and on this point certain provisions in the treaty of Prairie du Chien, of last year, are intended to be presented for a more general ratification. The pow...

N. B. This same honorable colleague of mine, was one of the directors of the bank of the United States, in 1801, "gutted" it of $152,000 of the money of the "real people" of these states, and of a large amount of individual deposites for safe-keeping. True, he did not take a leading part in the labors of the chase, but he was "in at the death" of the institution, and received his share of the game. The paper of this bank was then land-office money, and quere—Was the federal administration responsible for this breach, or not?

[The date, "1801," is wrong. We had not then even possession of the territory. It is so in the copy, and we cannot at present recollect when the bank of Missouri *did* go up, with a large amount of money of the United States deposited in it.—E.]

March 11, 1844

The following message was received from the Board of Aldermen:

Mr. Chairman:—The Board of Aldermen concur in passing a resolution for the relief of E. E. Hunter;

Have passed the accompanying resolution, granting Ferry license to James Harrison;

Have passed resolution to appoint Joint Committee to destroy blanks;

Have passed bill for relief of A. B. Chambers.

The resolution granting license to James Harrison, was read three several times, and passed, by ayes, 10:

In the affirmative: Messrs. Anderson, Bobb, Caldwell, Finney, Jones, Keyser, McGunnegle, Smith, Wainwright, and Mr. Hyde, Chairman.

Absent: Messrs. Corbin and Tice.

Bill for relief of A. B. Chambers was read three several times, and passed, by ayes, 9:

In the affirmative, Messrs. Anderson, Bobb, Finney, Jones Keyser, McGunnegle, Smith, Wainwright, and Mr. Hyde, Chairman.

Absent: Messrs. Caldwell, Corbin and Tice.

Mr. McGunnegle introduced an Ordinance authorizing the Register to transmit certain copies of Ordinances to other cities.

Which bill was read three several times, and passed.

The Committee on the Hospital, to whom was referred your resolution calling for information relative to the probable cost of erecting an hospital, on the ground now occupied by the Work House, have had the same under consideration, and would ask leave to make the following report:

Your committee find, upon examination, that there has been admitted into the Hospital, from the 1st of March, 1843, to the 1st of March, 1844, 638 paupers, for the keeping of which the city has paid $11,056—the average number of paupers each month is 53; and as they come in and go out about once a month, it will require a building to accommodate such a number, about 50 feet 6 inches by 60 feet in depth, and 3 stories high. The cost of erecting such a building, at the present time, will be about $8,000; but a great portion of that sum can be saved by the labor of the Work House hands. The cost of furnishing all the necessary fixtures to such a building, is about $300, and the annual expense of keeping it up will not exceed $5000 more. Now, by adding the three preceding sums together, we have the sum of $8,300, and deduct that from the $11,056, which we now pay, will leave a balance of $2,556 in favor of the city, besides the value of the building. But aside from this calculation, your committee are of the opinion that a city like St. Louis, with all its commercial connections, should at least have its own hospital, and not be depending on a charitable institution to provide for all the sick and destitute persons that are thrown among us. Therefore we would advise the immediate erection of an hospital, on the ground set apart for the same.

CHARLES BOBB, Chairman.

Which report was accepted, and referred to the next City Council.

The Joint Committee appointed in May last, to receive from the Treasurer warrants redeemed by him, also, to receive from the Comptroller all warrants for which bonds had been issued, beg leave to report that they have performed that duty.

The committee received from the different officers the amount in warrants and other issues, as stated below, and after registering the date and numbers of the warrants, and crossing the corresponding number on the Auditor's issue books, burnt the same as per resolution of the Council.

Among the warrants that had been in circulation, several were found that had been altered, all of which, however, had been detected, except two, viz: a one dollar warrant altered to a ten, and another one dollar warrant altered to a five, both of which were very ingeniously changed.

There came into the hands of the present committee warrants, the corresponding numbers of them on the Auditor's books had been crossed by a former committee, but that committee kept no register of what warrants they destroyed, the present committee have no means of knowing how the error occured, but presume the former committee then crossed numbers on the wrong issue book. Therefore your present committee are of the opinion that the amount so crossed, (about $300 00,) should be deducted from the amount of scrip not crossed off in the Auditor's books.

Your committee receipted for the following warrants, coupons, &c., to the late Treasurer, Samuel Willi, Esq.

In warrants and scrip,	$243,802 00	
In certificates and deposites	5,550 00	
Refunding certificates,	1,837 79	
Two year notes,	427 00	
Interest on the above,	901 35	
Coupons receipted to the Comptroller for	7,179 89	259,998 03
In warrants,	325,020 00	
Interest,	291 37	
Coupons,	50 00	325,361 37
Receipted to the present Treasurer for		1,715 00
Total amount,		$587,074 40

The same being of the following denomination:

9 two year notes,	427 00	
78 refunding certificates,	1,837 79	
111 certificates of deposit,	5,550 00	
3,232 general warrants,	286,868 89	
Interest allowed on the same,	1,192 72	
9,888 ten dollar scrip,	98,880 00	
21,687 five " "	108,435 00	
12,029 three " "	36,087 00	
16,014 two " "	32,028 00	
15,708 one " "	15,708 00	$587,074 40

The amount of interest allowed on certificates of deposit, varied from 9 cents up to $2 50-100.

Refunding certificates, 50 cents up to $8 90-100.

On two year notes, the whole amount of interest was $37 50-100.

On warrants, from 4 cents up to $55 78-100.

The number of items of interest allowed, was upwards of twelve hundred.

There [illegible] warrants in possession of the Auditor, which your committee would recommend to be destroyed.

The time occupied by your committee in the performance of the above duty was one hundred and seventy-seven days, all of which is respectfully submitted, and the committee ask to be discharged.

EDWARD CHARLESS,
of the Board of Aldermen.
TRAVERS JONES,
of the Board of Delegates.

Which report was accepted, and the committee discharged.

The Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, reported the following bill as truly enrolled, viz:

Resolution [illegible] Ed. E. Hayes, William Fee and Frederick Bottenberg.

Said bill received the signature of the Chairman of the Board of Delegates, and was sent to the Board of Aldermen for the signature of the President thereof.

On motion, the Board took a recess of fifteen minutes.

The hour of recess having expired, the Board was called to order; and, on motion, adjourned to meet again on Wednesday the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1843.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. Were present—Messrs. Anderson, Bobb, Caldwell, Hayes, Jones, McGunnegle, Smith, Wainwright, and Mayor Wimer, Chairman.

Absent: Messrs. Colton and Tice.

Mr. Smith presented a petition from William Weber, [illegible] on motion of Mr. McGunnegle, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred a bill appropriating the one-half of the revenue [illegible] real estate lying in [illegible] the new limits, to the improvement of streets in said limits, have had the same under consideration, and beg to report that [illegible] Article III of the City Charter, the appropriations of the City Council for payment of salaries, improvements and City expenses, are limited to the amount of income of preceding fiscal year, and the appropriations already made by the City Council amounting to the entire income of last year, are prohibited from making further appropriations for streets and alleys. Your Committee therefore recommend that said bill be referred to the next City Council.

G. K. McGUNNEGLE,
Chairman.

Said report was accepted, and the bill referred to the next City Council.

The Joint Select Committee appointed by the City Council to settle with Samuel Wilh, late Treasurer, beg leave to report that they performed that duty and that they received from him thirty-eight thousand and twenty 00-100 dollars, which they paid over to committee appointed to destroy warrants, for which they took duplicate receipts, and filed them in the office of the Auditor.

Respectfully,
JAMES CALDWELL,
of Board of Delegates.
LOUIS A. LABEAUME,
of Board of Aldermen.

Said report was accepted.

The Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled bills report the following Ordinance as truly enrolled, viz:

An Ordinance making an appropriation to pay A. B. Chambers for revising the City Ordinances.

ELLIS WAINWRIGHT,
Chairman Committee.

Said bill received the signature of the Chairman of the Board of Delegates, and was sent to the Board of Aldermen for the signature of the President thereof.

The following message was received from the Board of Aldermen:

The Board of Aldermen have refused to pass the bill fixing the salary of City Engineer;

Have passed resolution relative to adjournment;

Have passed order to sell 200 copies of Revised Ordinances;

Have appointed Messrs. Charless and Hull on the committee to destroy blanks.

The resolution relative to adjournment, from the Board of Aldermen, was passed and returned to that Board.

Mr. Jones presented a petition from C. R. Hall and others, in relation to grading and paving alley, in block 129.

Which petition, on motion of Mr. Jones, was referred to Committee on Streets and Alleys, with instructions to report a bill forthwith.

The following communication was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
St. Louis, March 13th, 1843.

To the City Council:

Gentlemen: I have approved an ordinance relative to fences on Randolph street; and an ordinance making an appropriation to pay A. B. Chambers for revising the ordinances.

Respectfully,
JOHN M. WIMER, Mayor.

The Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, report the following ordinance as truly enrolled: An ordinance authorizing the donation and sale of a portion of the revised ordinances.

ELLIS WAINWRIGHT, C. C.

Oct 1841

Oct. 4,	Torev. rec. fm J Cowie, weigher at s. s.,			30			
" 11.	To do	" " " "		60			
" "	To do	P Brooks, sup't of w. w.,		222			
" "	To do	Elliott Lee city marshal,		107	26		
" "	To do	J H Ferguson, h. m.,		225			
" "	To do	A Kennerly, city collector,		1000			
" "	To do	J A Wherry, " reister,		78			
" 15.	To do	A Kennerly, " collector,				635	48
" 18,	To do	J A Wherry, " reaister,		400			
" "	To do	Luke Warren. cl'k of n. m.,		11	50		
" "	To do	J Cowie, weigher at s. s.,		40	00		
" "	To do	P Brooks, sup't of w. w.		550			
" "	To do	J H Ferguson, h. m.		245			
				36,876	65	812,800	08
						36,876	65
		Total amount to Debit,				$49,676	73

1841.	SUPRA.		Cr.			
July 26,	By J A Wherry, as per. cou., No 62 &	123,	55	00		
Aug. 4,	By J H Setzer, " " warrant, No.	313,	30	94		
Sep. 17,	By Durrand, Hammond & Mason, per warrant, No.	316,	500	00		
Oct. 13.	By Sisters of Charity, " " "	323,	1235	49		
" 14,	By Mrs Dean, " "	324,	1843	46		
" "	By " " as per cou., No. 57 &	111,	50	00		
" 16,	By P Chouteau jr & Co., per cou., No.	112,	30	00		
" "	By S H Mudge, " " "	108,	50	00		
" "	By amount warrants with interest thereon redeemed by being received in payment of taxes,		12,800	08	16,594	97
	Balance in Treasury,				$33,081	76
Amount Auditor's warrants redeemed by being received in payment of taxes,			$12,318	31		
Interest paid thereon at redemption,			449	01		
Refunding certificates redeemed,			37	76		
Coupons do			185	00		
Auditor's warrants redeemed at Treasury,			3609	89		
					16,594	97

Errors and omissions excepted.

Wm. Renshaw, Treasurer.

March 1842

"	"	To	do	do	J. H. Ferguson, h. master,	110			
"	"	To	do	do	A. Kennerly, city collector,	500		65	05
"	11,	To	do	do	P. Brooks, supt. water works,	124	50		
"	12,	To	do	do	S. Daniels, k. of work house,	56	12		
"	17,	To	do	do	J. Cowie, w. at front scales,	30			
"	"	To	do	do	B. S. Hollingsworth, c. market,	400			
"	"	To	do	do	A. Kennerly, city collector,	360			
"	"	To	do	do	J. Lee, w. at north scales,	53	50		
"	"	To	do	do	P. Brooks, sup. water works,	125		1	25
"	"	To	do	do	J. H. Ferguson, h. master,	90			
"	"	To	do	do	J. A. Wherry, city register,	165			
"	24,	To	do	do	A. Kennerly, city collector,	150			
"	"	To	do	do	J. Lee, w. at north scales,	54			
"	"	To	do	do	P. Brooks, supt. water works,	472			
"	"	To	do	do	J. H. Ferguson, h. master,	85			
"	"	To	do	do	J. Cowie, w. at front scales,	35			
"	"	To	do	do	St. Louis Gas Light Company, for 4 counterfeit $5 warrants of Campbell plate, returned to them,	20			
"	27,	To	do	do	J. A. Wherry, city register,	30			
"	31,	To	do	do	P. Brooks, supt. water works,	340			
"	"	To	do	do	W. Primm, city attorney,	130		24	28
"	"	To	do	do	B. S. Hollingsworth, c. market,	101			
"	"	To	do	do	A. Kennerly, city collector,	149		16	17
"	"	To	do	do	J. H. Ferguson, h. master,	150			
Feb'y	4,	To	do	do	J. Cowie, w. at front scales,	119	37		
"	5,	To	do	do	J. Lee, w. at north scales,	60	50		
"	"	To	do	do	W. Primm, city attorney,	270			
"	7,	To	do	do	J. H. Ferguson, h. master,	188	84	63	
"	"	To	do	do	J. Lee, w. at north scales,	30	12		
"	"	To	do	do	J. Cowie, w. at south scales,	20			
"	"	To	do	do	P. Brooks, supt. water works,	422			
"	8,	To	do	do	J. H. Ferguson, h. master,	15	31		
"	14,	To	do	do	J. Lee, w. at north scales,	52			
"	"	To	do	do	J. Cowie, w. at front scales,	20			
"	"	To	do	do	P. Brooks, supt. water works,	453			
"	"	To	do	do	J. H. Ferguson, h. master,	125			
"	"	To	do	do	S. Daniels, k. of work house,	32	50		
"	16,	To	do	do	A. Kennerly, city collector,	4,041	06	621	54
"	19,	To	do	do	R. Simpson, comptroller,	16	38		
"	21,	To	do	do	W. Primm, city attorney,	62			
"	"	To	do	do	J. Lee, w. at north scales,	33			
"	"	To	do	do	A. Kennerly, city collector,	300			
"	"	To	do	do	J. Cowie, w. at front scales,	20			
"	"	To	do	do	J. H. Ferguson, h. master,	130			
"	"	To	do	do	P. Brooks, supt. water works,	400			
"	23,	To	do	do	W. Primm, city attorney,	320			
"	28,	To	do	do	J. H. Ferguson, h. master,	250			

They also concur in approving of contracts Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, with Frantz Sailer and John Schreiber, they have rejected contracts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, with W. Flanagan, John Robinson, J. & W. Finney, Thos. Maher, W. Crawley and Thomas Conway, all accompanying Street Commissioner's report of 19th Feb., 1842.

The amendment of the Board of Aldermen to the bill to fix the grade of Market street and Washington Avenue, was concurred in.

The bill for the benefit of R. B. Dallam, was taken up.

The bill was amended, by inserting the following, as section 2d.

"Sec. 2d. Be it further ordained, That the sum of one hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty-six cents be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of paying Robert Simpson for extra services rendered as Comptroller, in preparing for being issued, 24,313 City warrants, from 1st June to 26th October, 1841, to be charged to contingent fund."

Mr. Donovan moved to amend the bill, by inserting the following, as section 3d.

"Sec. 3. Be it further ordained, That the sum of two hundred dollars be appropriated for the purpose of paying the same as extra compensation to the Mayor, to be charged as provided in the preceding sections."

Mr. Corbin moved the postponement until the 1st Monday of April next, of the amendment and bill. The question thereon was decided in the negative; ayes 3, nays 10.

In the affirmative, were Messrs. Corbin, Donovan and Trask.

In the negative, were Messrs. Coxe, Duncan, English, Magehan, Stone, Walker, West, Wimer, Young and Mr. Shaw, Chairman pro tem.

Absent—Messrs. Denny and Brooks, Chairman.

Mr. Magehan moved the previous question;

And the question, "shall the main question be now put?" was decided in the negative, two-thirds of the members present, not concurring therein; ayes 6, nays 5.

In the affirmative, were Messrs. Coxe, English, Magehan, Stone, Walker, West, Wimer and Young.

In the negative, were Messrs. Corbin, Donovan, Duncan, Trask and Mr. Shaw, Chairman pro tem.

Absent—Messrs. Denny and Brooks, Chairman.

The bill was then read a third time and passed: ayes 8, nays 5.

In the affirmative, were Messrs. Coxe, Denny, English, Magehan, Stone, West, Wimer, Young and Mr. Shaw, Chairman pro tem.

In the negative, were Messrs. Corbin, Donovan, Duncan, Trask and Walker.

Absent—Mr. Brooks, Chairman.

The report of the committee of the whole, made previous to the recess to-day, was taken up.

The amendments to the bill to erect a Northern Market-house, and the bill to prevent obstructions in streets and alleys, were agreed to.

The rules of the Board having been suspended for that purpose, the said bills were read a third time and passed.

The question on the passage of the last named bill, was decided, by yeas and nays, as follows: ayes 8, nays 4.

copy message Comptroller report 1861

...rks	13,578 83	5...
...Affe's		6,5...
...rks	5,584 19	
...rks	3 60	5...
...First Ward	7,061 25	5,7...
...Second Ward	491 53	4,...
...Third Ward	1,231 93	2,...
...Fourth Ward	1,284 37	1,...
...Sixth Ward	3,240 05	2,5...
...Tenth Ward	2,376 70	3,2...
...r Fund	9,092 20	
...Fund	362 70	
...ison Avenue	1,877 20	
...sh Street	2,293 00	
	$47,855 62	$21,...

...ulation: ——$84,851 45
...ous special accounts 41,875 02
...s charged to New
...Madison'd 21,180 44
...rants in Auditor's
...ill 8-9, 1861 ..... 59,561 57—$2,0...

...ompt notice that this summary of ...
...not include several which belong ...
...general denomination of the Floati...
...ebt. Under the same head ca...
...of claims, viz:
...ills for which Warrants have
...drawn..... $12,6...
...ills due the Gas Light Com...
...ny..... 50,0...
...ther claims, which, for what reason...
...ave not come within the purview of a...
...port, viz:
...ing the Plea Court, resulting
...convements..... 58,6...
...ance of the Plea Court..... 17,9...
...mage by Excavation, Suits for
...ages..... 4,0...
...Suits..... 6,0...
...missioners..... 1,0...
...s in dispute sum up $55,579 5, of which ...
...have to pay two-thirds, or say ...
...with these, and to several approximate ...
...ounts, the different states of existens ...
...ity, having their origin in conflicting ...
...ims still closed, or in erroneous ke...
...ted Old Claims.
...outeau Avenue (about) ..... 17,0...
...th Street..... 2,0...
...ount of other re-payments which ...
...ll have to make on streets..... 20,0...
...ond Section 2d class $2,528 48
...3d class 1,000 00
...th " 41,000 00
...ound..... $126,283 49 $24,0...

...ty responsibilities, having on the Ric...
...by Excavation suits, summed in t...
...s, are the legitimate result of a fruit...
...ing and swell the Floating Debt to a...
...d of $24,000 97, as mentioned in t...
...particularly applicable to Foreign Cre...
...ting the $29,283 49 paid since April, the ...
...ncidental (say) $20,658 48 ..... It shall b...
...ain, unless otherwise directed, to ...
...ecognized menbus.

COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURES.

...ded to enter on a thorough comparis...
...ignees on the several accounts for fi...
...f the last and present fiscal years. T...
...of keeping the entire account and ...
...together precludes me from drawin...
...ch approximate as I could wish, and I be...
...self to the strictest limitations of cer...
...ng in the accounts best subject to pos...
...ons. Under the Old Claims paid this ye...
...co-ordered to balance those paid du...
...time in the last—and which we can co...
...ch with something approaching to pr...
...laries—on account not likely to be o...
...h balances—there is a reduction in to...
...wards of $3,000 or nearly $31,000 year ...
...withstanding the fact that the Marsh...
...office, and the Cashbook Keeper, who ...
...formerly charged to the Police Dep...
...n placed to the charge of Salaries. ...
...,000 accrued, and the $1,859 accruin...

...ng Officers, the yearly decrease will be found to ...
...nearly $3,000, on an average of $1,857 83 last ...
...ar's Contingent Fund—during $4,000 and ...
...ears to have been paid on Old Claims in six ...
...ths of last year, or the same amount as has been ...
...ed in the six months, three in a future out of ...
...o and more, or $16,000 a year, on an aggregate, ...
...ount of $47,000 25. On the Work House—an ...
...ent account in which the Old Claims paid since ...
...ary may be justly set against the old Claims, ...
...ounted in the same space last year—there is a re...
...ion of $3,000 or $6,000 yearly, upon last year's ...
...se of $13,491 75. On the House of Refuge—an ...
...ount in which has cost nearly $2,000 since its in...
...ion, and with benefits more easily read of in Su...
...ndent's Reports than seen in the fo-proved ...
...ds of juveniles entrusted it—the reduction is ...
...ches is over one half. On Printing and Station...
...—including one month's $10,000 expense last year, ...
...ch about $4,000 in the current one.
I might pursue this inquiry further, but the instan...
...ve cited are fair, and really small, sample of those ...
...remain. On all the heaviest accounts of last ...
...r over a million of pieces the last amount as a re...
...ment. The Police Department in the same period, ...
...was inclusive $3,280 01 of old claims paid to ...
...er) to having a little more than doubled its force, ...
...ased, rather from the expense attending the open...
...and furnishing its various new offices than from ...
...ditional force employed—will be found at the ...
...d of the year, on an investigation, taking in last ...
...s of Contingent Fund, or even exchanging its police ...
...ers for those of Sheriff's Office, (supply donde ...
...ons with) and retaining for compilation the en...
...ard Roster, to be found in the hands of the ...
...ge's system. Whilst on this topic, and at it, I ...
...this sudden change from large to lesser matters, I ...
...ame to the Fund Commissioners, and propose, ...
...r the new arrangement, has been done at a saving ...
...early one-half, or about $2,000 in the three months ...
...e Commissioners have been in office. Whether ...
...s inaugurated within the same period, in the ...
...ment of Public Works, is the fact, with a saving ...
...r $2,500 by treating, and thus keeping, and the ...
...pital, over a thousand applicants, whose average ...
...ention at that establishment is, if they had been ...
...here, would certainly have been a week each. This ...
...ew term of city charity commends itself more than ...
...ing of mere abstract economy; it, and possibly ...
...tioned here to close a short survey of the gener...
...economy with an instance where this economy is ...
...ed by a mere change of system, and towards a ...
...benefit, whose lives are not sufficiently imper...
...ed to admit of their remaining in the hospital ...
...not whose poverty has heretofore prevented ...
...them from getting, elsewhere needful medicine, aid ...
...ice and attendance.

LOAN ACCOUNT.

Under the conditions of Ordinance No. 4857, a ...
...n of $149,255 28, as mentioned in other connec...
...ons, was created since my last Report, and has ...
...been cancelled, with the exception of $43,200 ad...
...ed by the Fund Commissioner, and two notes of ...
...$1,000 each, and one of $850, held by citizens. The ...
...ve Fund Commissioner has on call, and ...
...to be paid when desired. The notes have ceased to ...
...an interest on the 1st of August, and are re...
...ed by the holders, who have been requested by ...
...ment them, take out tax receipts, and receive the ...
...ded interest on presentation. Within a few days ...
...e matter of form will be complied with; so that ...
...ce from one point, for all practical purposes, may be ...
...ed closed. As an expedient for equalizing ...
...k of the Fall Revenue to the current wants of ...
...ear, it might, in prosperous periods, partially ...
...ncreate for the very purpose it and the ...
...cial temptation when it holds out to city officers ...
...over-expenditure in operations on the fu...

At present, and for some time to come, I ...
...ould be regarded as an obsolete instrument, worn ...
...to the service, and properly classed when ...
...ise with other expenses of an excessive outlay, not ...
...ely to soon become precedents.

RESUME.

I proceed to the proper conclusion of these figures ...
...ch investigation of our wants and receipts for the ...
...ing six months. Our present or probably avail...
...funds may be set at—

Cash.....	$84,902 53
Incoming Treasury Warrants.....	12,255 00
Real estate taxes.....	50,000 00
All other sources.....	5,000 00
	—$312,357 53

Our wants may be summed up at—

Current expenses.....	$200,000 00
O. C. bills, Warrants not drawn.....	12,000 29
Gas Company, O. C.....	50,000 00
Fund Commissioner, O. and N. C. and Loan account.....	61,350 00
To reimburse parties for opening streets—say.....	60,000 00
	—$434,008 43

My reason for including the sum due the Fund Commissioner, and that to reimburse gas fees for opening streets, is in consequence of an effort to destroy the ascertained Floating Debt, and to ascertain our city reports to those sums, on account of street opening, which must be met at one time or another. Without including these amounts, the city Government might be able to keep up its disbursements to within a few thousands of its receipts, but to guard against errors in calculation, and the results of the ever varying political and financial revolution going on, I beg to direct your attention to reference to

TREASURY WARRANTS AND LOCAL CURRENCY

Since the 15th of June, the date when the first issue of Treasury Warrants was ready for emission, I have drawn on the Commissioners requisitions amounting to $808,863,00, which have passed out of the treasury and is now at a premium over the best currency.—During July, August and September, much inconvenience was suffered by creditors, and some loss by the city, from the delay incurred in signing the notes. At present, the inconvenience to citizens continues, and should be removed, if possible, by the Commissioners; but the revenue from taxes has enabled me to avoid, for some time being, negotiations induced by the wants of the Department, and the inability to procure, when needed, sufficient Treasury Warrants to respond to them.

The benefits derived from this exceptional currency cannot be over-estimated, whether on the score of its convenience or economy, and it is a subject of regret that the Legislature, while yet in session, did not authorize a larger issue to improve the facilities for emitting it. The omission is of peculiar significance; for there is no telling when we shall be able to call in legislative session, and when we shall, in one or another form, inevitable pledges of the city's credit. To hold disbursing officers responsible for debts contracted in the very recess supposed, the Departments could not have been contemplated by the Legislature; and under such construction of its Act, if not guarded against by your Honorable Body, is calculated to mislead as against efforts looking to the good of citizens interested in our most sacred settlements. To obviate the difficulty alluded to, I feel no hesitation in calling to your attention—as of Loan accounts—no longer a reader aid in an emergency—the project of increasing the Treasury Warrants, already found to be so useful, and sure to be absorbed in our retail trade and the avocations of business connected with it, if not in excess of (say) $200,000 over the estimated issue. The proceeding may not appear in strict accordance with legal usage; but it would be kept in countenance by the universal disregard exhibited for merely legal forms, and will have its justification, whether the general custom have or not, in the benefits which, it judiciously sought for, may be realized by new from it. The institution of the issue to our immediate wants is, in itself, a great check against reduction in its value. The reception of the warrants in circulation, in preference to local currency, added to the superior facilities which the City Government enjoys for sustaining, by the mere action of its necessary receipts and disbursements, an issue of $400,000 in small notes, insures the guarantees against depreciation, in comparison with current denominations. I see few objections to the course suggested, which would not be weakened by issuing the city from further efforts at borrowing, should they become indispensable, and

Mayors Message - Comptrollers report 1861

giving her the benefit of a greater opportunity to profit by the loss and destruction which follow such issues. Besides, there is every indication that a small note currency to the amount supposed would prove a boon to our citizens, as well as an available alternative to the City Government. Branch Bank money will soon be altogether out of, or, for months to come, in very equivocal credit, for apparent causes. The lowest denominations, in good standing, will supply the home demand. The local banks, with some exceptions, will wisely eschew such like issues, and will not suffice to fill the vacancy. The public, therefore, if not forestalled by your Honorable body in granting them a more adequate medium, will fall back on deleterious promises to pay, and inaugurate an era of "plasters." I can see no forcible distinction, in view of all the facts, or surmises likely to become facts, between the decision of your body in pledging the city's faith to an impossible Loan Account, and so pledging it to a slow and facile increase of Treasury Warrants, which may enable tax collections to be greatly augmented, which insure quick circulation by their convenience, and which preclude, by their credit, all the possibility of an untimely or embarrassed return. While leaving this topic to your wisdom, and enumerating some of its features, I beg to present another, somewhat collateral, viz: the propriety of accepting local currency for taxes, and thus transferring to the Treasurer a large portion of what may otherwise pass into the delinquent list. The issue of the war on Currency is, in my opinion, already decided; but, whether decided or not, your decisions on this, as in the matter of the Treasury Warrants, must precede the action of disbursing officers.

Apologising for the length of this Report, and trusting it will be found to contain all necessary information in regard to the financial condition of the City, I respectfully submit it.

JAMES FORTUNE,
Comptroller.

BELLEFONTAINE RAILWAY.

STEDMAN WITT, President. EDWARD KING, Treasurer. JOSIAH L. CONZAD, Gen Sup't. JAMES MCKAY, Jr., Gen Ticket Agt. E. A. FORD, Gen. Pass. Agent. LUCIEN HILLS, Gen Frht Agent. D. BRAY, Transp'n Agent, Bellefontaine.
GEORGE LOVEJOY, Gen. Eastern Passenger Agent, 241 Broadway, New York.
J. N. ASHBY, South Eastern Passenger Agent, 901 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Trains West. — **May 11, 1868.** — **Trains East.**

Acc.	Mxd.	Mxd	No. 6 Mxd	No. 2 Exps	No. 4 Mxd	Miles	STATIONS.	Miles	No. 1 Exps	No. 3 Exps	No. 5 Mxd	Mxd	Mxd	Acc.
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.				A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
			10 20	6 00	9 50	0	....Crestline....	207	8 40	6 18	3 20			
		6 45	10 30	6 10	10 00	4	....Galion.....	203	8 30	6 05	3 05	5 35		
		8 04	—	6 37	10 27	16	....Caledonia....	191	8 04	5 37	—	4 27		
		8 45	11 20	7 00	10 50	23	....Marion's....	182	7 45	5 17	2 15	3 53		
		9 20	—	—	11 05	22	....Gout y's....	175	—	—	—	3 18		
		9 55	11 57	7 33	11 22	33	....Larue.....	168	7 15	4 48	1 40	2 23		
		10 3	—	7 51	11 38	46	....Mt. Vernon....	161	—	4 31	—	1 53		
		11 00	—	7 59	11 47	50	....Ridgeway....	157	6 50	4 23	—	1 15		
		11 40	—	8 14	12 02	56	....Rossleyivania....	151	—	4 09	—	12 30		
		12 08	12 50	—	12 08	59	....Harper.....	148	—	—	12 50	12 08		
		12 45	1 05	8 5	12 22	65	(arr) ..Bellefon- (dep	142	6 17	3 42	12 35	11 50		
		1 25	1 40	8 37	12 47		taine ..(arr		6 15	3 40	12 33	10 58		
		2 25	12	9 00	1 02	74	....De Graff.....	135	5 56	3 32	12 19	10 10		
		2 56	—	9 11	1 11	78	.....Quincy.....	129	—	3 22	—	9 56		
		3 13	1 44	9 25	1 19	81	.....Pemberton....	126	—	3 15	—	9 17		
		4 00	1 59	9 38	1 35	88	.....Sidney's.....	119	5 23	3 00	11 40	8 45		
		4 50	2 19	10 00	1 59	98	.....Houston.....	109	—	—	—	7 41		
		5 05	—	—	—	103	.....Fulton's.....	105	—	—	—	7 22		
		5 37	2 39	10 22	2 20	106	.....Versailles.....	101	—	2 20	11 00	7 00		
		6 20	—	10 45	2 42	114	.....Dallas.....	93	4 20	2 01	10 45	6 10		
		7 00	3 15	11 02	3 05	123	(arr) .. Union s (lve	84	4 10	1 41	10 25	5 30		
	6 00		3 20	11 07	3 10	123	ve) ..... (arr		4 05	1 26	10 20		4 30	
	6 18		—	—	—	127	....Harrisville....	80	—	—	—	10 10	4 03	
	6 26		3 46	11 29	3 35	132	....Winchester....	75	3 45	1 05	9 56		3 35	
	7 00		4 05	11 45	3 55	140	....Fairmont.....	67	—	12 47	9 36		2 50	
	7 55		4 46	—	4 34	144	....Morristown....	63	—	12 37	—		2 20	
	8 17		4 26	—	4 12	147	.....Selma.....	60	—	12 30	9 17		2 05	
	9 05		4 43	12 18	4 33	153	.....Mooreu.....	54	3 05	12 16	9 02		1 30	
	9 54		5 01	—	4 46	159	.....Yellow's.....	48	—	—	8 47		12 40	
	10 57		5 15	—	4 58	164	.....Daleville.....	43	—	—	8 33		12 12	
	10 15		5 27	—	5 04	166	.....Cherryfield....	41	—	—	8 30		12 04	
	11 37		5 40	1 04	5 18	171	.....Anderson's.....	36	2 20	11 37	8 17		11 37	
	12 30		6 04	1 23	5 40	179	.....Pendleton.....	28	2 02	11 20	7 57		10 10	
	1 18		6 27	1 46	6 00	186	.....Perryville.....	20	1 46	11 02	7 36		9 20	
	1 40		6 40	—	6 12	191	.....McDord's.....	16	—	—	7 20		9 40	
	2 00		6 48	—	6 19	193	.....Oakland.....	14	—	—	7 15		8 28	
	2 20		7 01	—	6 30	198	.....Lawrence.....	9	—	—	7 06		8 05	
	3 10		7 30	2 50	7 00	207	**Indianapolis**	0	1 00	10 10	6 50		7 00	
		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	ARRIVE		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	

STANDARD OF TIME—Clock in Superintendent's Office at Indianapolis.

All trains will run daily, Sundays excepted.

Accommodation trains will stop on signal at Woodbury, Alfont, Kilgore, Newtown, Loramie, Hardin, Big Springs, Marshes, Bryants and Sicks.

Fast Express No. 1 will take breakfast at Crestline. Eastern Express No. 3 will take dinner at Union. Night Express East No. 5 will take breakfast at Cleveland and Alliance. Mail West No. 2 will take dinner at Bellefontaine and supper at Indianapolis. Night Express West will take breakfast at Indianapolis. Night Express East No. 6 will take supper at Indianapolis.

BELLEFONTAINE RAILWAY.

CONNECTS WITH TRAINS FOR ALL POINTS EAST, WEST AND SOUTH.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

Eastward Bound Trains. — **Westward Bound Trains.**

STATIONS.	Miles.	No. 1. Day Express.	No. 3. East Express.	No. 5. Night Express.	STATIONS.	Miles.	No. 2. Day Express.	No. 4. West Express.	No. 6. Night Express.
Indianap..	0	1 10 A.M.	10 10 A.M.	6 30 P.M.	Crestline..	0	9 50 A.M.	6 00 P.M.	10 20 P.M.
Union.....	84	4 10 "	1 41 P.M.	10 25 "	Marion.....	2510	50 "	7 00 "	11 24 "
Bellefonta.	142	6 17 "	3 52 "	12 35 A.M.	Bellefonta	65	12 43 P.M.	8 37 "	1 05 A.M.
Marion.....	182	7 15 "	5 17 "	2 15 "	Union.....	123	5 40 "	11 07 "	5 30 "
Crestline..	207	8 40 "	6 15 "	3 20 "	Indianap..	207	7 00 "	2 50 P.M.	7 30 "
Cleveland..	28	12 00 P.M.	9 55 "	6 45 "	Greenastle	125	9 30 "	4 26 "	9 27 "
Alliance...	312	12 50 P.M.	10 15 "	7 15 "	Ter. Haute	180	11 00 "	5 10 "	10 30 "
Dunkirk..	422	5 30 "	2 50 A.M.	12 47 P.M.	Mattoon....	236	1 35 A.M.	8 41 "	1 53 P.M.
Pittsburg..	396	4 10 "	2 10 "	11 10 A.M.	Pana	295	10 32 "	10 32 "	3 10 "
Buffalo....	465	7 00 "	4 20 "	1 55 P.M.	Alton	454	7 30 "	2 45 P.M.	7 32 "
Meadville..	283	7 25 "	10 10 "		St. Louis...	470	8 35 A.M.	3 50 "	8 50 "
Harrisburg	845	2 27 A.M.	12 01 P.M.	9 20 "	Jeffersony.	314	6 00 "	7 15 A.M.	4 15 "
Albany....	753	6 20 "	3 50 "	1 10 A.M.	Louisville..	316	6 45 "	8 00 "	5 00 "
Philadelph	761	7 10 "	5 00 "	1 25 "	Nashville..	594	5 30 P.M.	5 30 P.M.	4 00 A.M.
Baltimore.	730	12 30 P.M.	5 20 "	6 45 "	Memphis....	693	9 15 A.M.	9 15 A.M.	3 15 P.M.
Washingtn	750	5 00 "	9 50 "	9 10 "	Cairo	528	4 50 P.M.		4 15 A.M.
New York..	827	10 00 A.M.	7 40 "	5 00 "	Vincennes.	338		11 50 "	7 05 P.M.
Boston.....	963	3 40 P.M.	11 50 "	3 40 P.M.	Evansville	389		5 40 P.M.	10 00 "

CONNECTIONS OF MAIN LINE—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

1 Connects with Railways diverging from Cleveland.
2 Connects with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railway.
3 Connects with the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway.
4 Connects with the Atlantic & Great Western Railway.
5 Connects with the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railway.
6 Connects with the Dayton and Michigan Railway.
7 Connects with the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway.
8 Connects with the Dayton and Union Railway.
9 Fremont, Lima and Union Railway, (progressing.)
10 Connects with the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana (Second Division) Railway.
11 Connects with Railways diverging from Indianapolis.

Going East.—Sleeping Cars attached to the 6 40 P.M. train Night Express from Indianapolis run through to Cleveland (on the Lake Shore route), and to Alliance (on the Pittsburgh route) arriving at each of those points at a seasonable hour for Breakfast. Passengers leaving St. Louis on the 1 00 P.M. Train take Sleeping Car at Mattoon, 7 50 P.M., passing through Indianapolis at 12 50 A.M., and arrive at Crestline 8 40 A.M. in time for Breakfast.

Going West.—Sleeping Cars leave Cleveland at 7 15 P.M., and Alliance 5 45 P.M., running through via Crestline to Indianapolis, and arrive in time for Breakfast in Union Depot 7 30 A.M. A Sleeping Car leaves Crestline at 6 P.M., and runs through to Mattoon, arriving there at 8 41 A.M.

Breakfast. † Dinner. ‡ Supper.

Owing to the fact that the **Bellefontaine Railway**, with its Connections, forms the Direct Line between the Seaboard Cities and the Great West and South, it has received the name of the **"Great Bee-Line Route."**

ADS FOR THIS RR. WERE PRINTED ON REVERSE OF MO. DEFENCE BONDS

JUNE 1868 TRAVELERS OFFICIAL RAILWAY GUIDE OF THE UNITED STATES & CANADA

for $3,333; margin on 200 N. Y. Central and 200 Hudson River.

18—A receipt dated October 27, 1888, signed by A. E. Krueger, for $3,000, additional margin on 300 N Y Central and 2 <Hudson.

19—A receipt dated October 21, 1888, signed by A. E. Krueger, for $1,000, margin on 200 Michigan Southern and 100 N Y Central.

20—A promissory note dated February 27, 1888, signed by Tony Niederweiser, payable 60 days after date, to the order of Adolph Fischer, and endorsed by him, for $8.88—described in pencil "this note belongs to A. Fischer," signed by M. E. Susisky.

21—A promissory note dated February 1, 1889, signed by John Hittman, payable 30 days after date to the order of M. E. Susisky, and endorsed by him, for $2,500, with ten per cent interest.

22—A promissory note dated September 1, 1888, signed by Eugene Aleau, payable 90 days after date to the order of M. E. Susisky, and endorsed by him, for seven hundred dollars.

23—A promissory note dated April 28, 1888, signed Julius Gutman, payable 30 days after date to the order of M. E. Susisky, and endorsed by him, for one hundred dollars.

24—A promissory note dated October 6, 1888, signed John G Kayser, payable 60 days after date, to the order of M E Susisky, and indorsed by him, for $30, indorsed "Paid A J Deatz, note clerk. This note was paid by me on account of Peter Weiss, who advanced the money. M E Susisky."

25—A promissory note dated July 11, 1888, signed E Mem, payable one day after date, to the order of M E Susisky and indorsed by him for $30.

26—A promissory note dated September 2, 1889, signed Philip McGahill, payable 5 months after date to the order of M E Susisky, and indorsed by him for $800 with ten per cent interest from maturity.

27—A promissory note dated July 20, 1889, signed Philip McGahill, payable 90 days after date to the order of M E Susisky and indorsed by him for $250, with ten per cent interest.

28—A promissory note dated January 31, 1888, signed Chas Zemmer & Bro., payable at 60 days to the order of M E Susisky and indorsed by him for $200, indorsed "Paid $200 on within. Susisky."

29—A promissory note, dated January 28, 1870, signed F. Walker, payable three months after date to the order of M. S. Hibb & Bro., and endorsed by them for $138 with ten per cent interest after maturity.

30—A promissory note, dated July 24, 1868, signed F. Feuerfeild, payable on demand to the order of M E Susisky, and endorsed by him for $100.

31—A promissory note for the payment of this note was deposited with this committee. April 15, 1870.

32—A promissory note, dated February 20, 1868, signed by Theo Plate, payable September 1st, 1868, to the order of M E Susisky for $60; endorsed "paid $25— M E Susisky."

33—A promissory note, dated June 6, 1868, signed Aug Homann & Co endorsed M E Susisky, payable 30 days after date, for $100, with interest from May 28, 1868, to M E Susisky, City Treasurer, for $2,20, on account of warrant copper contract signed by Aug Homann & Co; also some memoranda and memoranda of amounts paid attorney in suits in the case.

34—Check dated October 11th, 1869, on German Bank, payable to cash or bearer, signed Adolph Fischer, for $100.

35—Check dated October 13th, 1869, on German Bank, payable to cash or bearer, signed Thomas and Fischer, for $225.

35—Due bill dated November 12, 1869, signed Geo Frommann, payable to M E Susisky, for $30.

36—Due bill dated September 18th, 1869, signed by George Frommann, payable to M. E. Susisky, for $100.

37—Due bill dated June 29th, 1868, signed John G. Kayser, payable to M. E. Susisky, for $30.

38—Due bill dated January 31st, 1870, signed C. Hintz payable to M. E. Susisky, for $50, endorsed "Paid $25, M. E. Susisky."

39—An order of Eugene V. Erden on John B. Gray, payable to bearer, for $100, on collection of bonds, and for $12; endorsed John B. Gray, to be paid on collection of claim.

40—Due bill dated September 7th, 1869, signed Henry S. Lazar, payable to M. E. Susisky, for $10.

41—Due bill dated October 18, 1869, signed George Reisman, payable to Treasurer, for $10.

42—Claims vs D. P. Wetzel, for $183 35, taxes paid.

43—Due bill dated August 16th, 1869, signed George Schuster, payable to Treasurer on account of salary for $30.

44—Due bill dated December 6th, 1877, signed Emil Winter, for $75, indorsed Paid $10.

45—Due bill dated April 5, 1870, signed Adolph Fischer, on account of note of Benjamin Charles, payable to M. E. Susisky, for $81.

46—Due bill dated January 16, 1890, signed August Bidenweyer, on account of warrant, payable to M. E. Susisky, for $250, endorsed "paid $25. M. E. Susisky."

47—Due bill, January 13, 1890, signed E. D. Kargan, payable to M. E. Susisky, for $30.

Remark—The amount of this due bill has been deposited with the committee.

48—Due bill, October 31, 1867, signed E D Kargas, payable to M E Susisky, for $10.

Remark—The amount of this due bill has been deposited with the co mittee.

49—Due bill, February 7, 1870, signed E D Kargas, payable to M E Susisky, for $5.

Remark—The amount of this due bill has been deposited with the committee.

50—Taussig and Kellogg's receipt dated June 4, 1888, for two notes indorsed by John Hartman, payable to the order of M E Susisky; one for $2500 63, payable three months after date, and one for $1000, payable four months after date, dated November 24, 1868; said notes being left with them for collection by suit.

51—Due bill dated February 7, 1868, signed Libert Danner, payable to M E Susisky, for $25. Marked paid.

52—Check dated January 5th, 1869, signed H A Voeltner, payable to Wm Rose or bearer, for $50.

53—A D Waldauer, Josses Erie transaction to the amount of $3,569 20.

54—A promissory note of John G Kayser, date blank. Interest blank. $30.

55—A promissory note of Aug Homann & Co. for $2,000, dated June 6, 1868, in possession of Finkelburg and Rieger.

56—Due bill, Eugene Stumpf, for $12

57—Due bill, H. Brandle, dated February 5, 1870, for $200

58—Receipt of John Hittman, on account of salary as clerk of land commissioners, dated April 1, 1870, for $25.

59—Memorandum of George Schuster, for $75, dated May 26, 1868.

60—Receipt of John O'Brien, dated March 29, 1870, on account of salary, $100 for $25.

It should be borne in mind that smidry of these accounts were memoranda of the defaulting Treasurer and may be subject to cancellation or irregularities as the same should be brought into court.

In addition to the above the letter of Dwight Durkee, City Treasurer, hereto attached (Schedule C) acknowledges this receipt (from a party or person not yet known to the committee) of $2,500, which he should go to the credit of Mr Susisky, late Treasurer, and reduce the amount of his deficit to the extent.

Your committee cannot dismiss this subject without calling attention to the many frauds that are brought about by the use of unfortunate and disastrous results.

And first—The selection of Mr Susisky for so important an office without previous training for the duties of it, and left to perform the duties of the office, and as he himself acknowledges, had lost the run of it many months before he was re-elected.

Second—The compensation ($2000 per annum) is not at all adequate to the value and responsibilities of the office. Your committee does the receipt and disbursement of some four millions of dollars per annum); and should be in receipts and disbursements commensurate with the duties and responsibilities of the position.

Third—The bond required (sixty thousand dollars) is not at all adequate to the amount of money passing through the hands of the Treasurer; and it should be increased to not less than $1,000,000. Bonding companies and responsible sureties of Treasurer of the City of Louis is one of the most responsible in the State. Is highly important for our most capable, honest and trustworthy citizens should always be selected to the office and we verily believe that great economy would be effected by the city locally.

Fourth—The checks upon the Treasurer are not sufficient to ensure the safety of the public funds; from the fact that an examination of his affairs are only required to be made once in each year; whereas it should be made at least every three months and the office cleared of all evidences of money value, so that the same could not be re-used and thereby create a false balance. We would also be to call your attention to the system of City Auditor's warrants and Treasurer's checks made payable to bearer. This handing it has been found by the present Treasurer for an investigating committee to trace the funds irregularly paid out; and we therefore recommend that hereafter all warrants and checks be made payable to the order of the person in whose favor they may be issued, thus requiring an endorsement signifying to whom the money is paid.

Your committee did not only great lack of ability in the late Treasurer, but a culpable laxity in the management of the funds of the city, in that he left for the last in December last and was absent some twenty days during which time he left in the possession of Mr A. Krouger (ex-city treasurer) check books containing a large number of checks signed in blank, covering the city's funds; and in some cases the checks, which have been spirited away, and in others the "stubs" destroyed, together with forty pages of the only check book to and in the office (leaving said cash book entirely blank); still there appears to be sufficient evidence before the committee to believe that the said Krouger did so manipulate the late Treasurer as to obtain from him large amounts of money, which he must

[illegible] were funds belonging to the city; and if the evidence of the late Treasurer is to be relied upon their operations in stocks amounted in the aggregate to not less than a million of dollars with results like the following: If the speculation proved successful Krouger was a private transaction; but if a loss was [illegible] then Susisky or rather the city had to bear it.

It is also apparent that during the absence of Susisky in December last, Krouger checked out large sums of the city's money and then deposited the same in bank to his own credit, and while your committee have nothing to offer in the way of proof of the treasurer, still they are strongly of the opinion [illegible] the settlement of the defalcation will have simply covered by the treasurer's bond; and that was through the influence and action of said Krouger the City Treasury has thus become relieved of a [illegible] largely in excess of that secured by the [illegible]

[illegible] also informs us that he has paid over to Robert Watt four thousand three hundred and eighty-two dollars ($4,382) for a very roughing [illegible] [illegible] no loss than a promise to get through the Legislature a bill making the bonds of the State of Missouri, the interest coupons of which are payable in gold, legal tenders for being at that time the holder of some two hundred thousand dollars worth.

Your committee cannot sufficiently hold up to public execration the parties who have made use of the services of this man, and though we should have preferred to get the possession of so much of the city's money and can only urge that additional safeguards be thrown around the city treasury as may best prevent a recurrence of a like calamity.

May 26, 1870.—We find that it has been the practice of late treasurer and of his predecessors to pay out warrants upon due bills and "cash memoranda" to various parties and on other account of expenses, [illegible] ance of the regular warrants. We would, therefore, earnestly recommend that such irregularities be strictly forbidden, and that no money be paid except upon a regular warrant, duly signed, countersigned and registered.

Your committee also most earnestly recommend the [illegible] of the debt now represented by the city treasury warrants, so that it may be possible to control [illegible] observed by their resulting in circulation, they [illegible] drain upon the banks (which are forbidden by [illegible] law for them on other the counters) and the treasury, when they are returned for redemption, and to a great [illegible] after being paid out, thus obliging this department to keep constantly on hand a large amount of [illegible] over herewith to have respected drafts; and further, it necessitates an additional system of accounts, which is difficult if impossible to control.

In closing, your committee take great pleasure in stating that they have found the clerical department of the office in admirable order. Likewise the last assistant of Mr. W. J. A. Doherty, who was evidently the unconscious of any fraud being perpetrated on the treasury.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH BROWN,
CHAS. D. GREENE, JR.,
Investigating Committee.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ST. LOUIS, April 13, 1870.

Upon the following described pay-rolls, auditor's warrants have been issued, and the same have been charged in full to the various accounts, but the following amounts have not yet been paid out, and are to be charged to the treasurer:

EXHIBIT A.

Accounts Chargable to	Names of Persons not been Paid.	Pay-roll	Amount of Warrant	Unpaid Bonds.
City Council and Clerks.	John O'Brien	Mch	$655 00	$303 00
"	James Cuff	"	220 00	.....
"	W Gottschalk	"	160 00	11 00
"	Henry Hannbal	"	160 00	11 00
"	A Leyckhaus	"	160 00	11 00
"	John O'Brien	"	182 00	.....
"	Elon G Smith	"	160 00	712 00
Assessment	Fred Gottschalk	"	160 00	6 00
"	J Withnell	"	160 00	6 00
"	Frank Hoffman	"	160 00	6 00
"	John Dougherty	"	160 00	6 00
"	E Lemarchal	"	160 00	6 00
"	M Heimbacher	"	160 00	6 00
"	Casper Yokel	"	160 00	6 00
"	F Arendes	"	160 00	6 00
"	J H Godelind	"	160 00	6 00
"	B Marendle	"	160 00	6 00
"	W L Bingham	"	160 00	6 00
"	O G Lachmann	"	160 00	6 00
"	Alfred W Henry	"	160 00	6 00
"	J L Conklin	"	160 00	6 00
"	H H Latimer	"	160 00	6 00
"	W Frenshan	"	160 00	6 00
"	F Herzog	"	160 00	6 00
"	Name blank	"	160 00	6 00
"	D T Wright	"	160 00	6 00
"	J Sheehan	"	160 00	6 00
"	D Zelp	"	160 00	6 00
"	S V Cleik	"	160 00	6 00	132 00
"	J L Richard	"	312 00	6 00	.....
"	F Poupeney, Jr.	"	312 00	6 00	.....
"	Adam Krauser	"	312 00	6 00	.....
"	Peter Strech	"	312 00	6 00	.....
"	James Francis	"	312 00	6 00	.....
"	J E Mayo	"	312 00	6 00	.....
"	J B Espy	"	312 00	6 00	.....
"	No name	"	312 00	6 00	.....
"	S Vogt	"	312 00	6 00	54 00
Repairs of st's and alleys	Chapman, Thorp & Co		$273 78	71	5 88	.....
"	"	Bubelmann & Co	273 78	71	4 75	10 63
"	"	W Mueller & Co	138 84	52	1 00	1 80
Opening street	Geo A Hynes		64 50	107	10 50	10 50
St Louis Place	Westlake & Butler		48 00	3	6 00	6 00
Wash'n Square	Chas Cannon		194 33	26	25 00	.....
"	Plant Bros		194 33	26	17 50	42 50
Total amount						$1272 43

ST. LOUIS, April 16 1870.

Received of John H. Fisse, Joseph Brown and Chas. D. Green, Jr., investigating committe, one hundred and one thousand seven hundred and sixty-one dollars and sixty-four cents, as follows:

Matiated treasury warrants	$47,741 80
Coupons	32,360 00
Current funds	1,660 84
	$101,161 64

DWIGHT DURKEE, City Treasurer.

SCHEDULE B.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., April, 1867.

Messrs. J. H. Fisse, Joseph Brown and Charles D. Green, Jr., investigating committee:

Dear Sirs—I have received from an attorney, as agent for some party unknown to me, the sum of thirty-seven hundred and seventy dollars and forty cents ($3,774 40) for the credit of M. E. Susisky, late City Treasurer. Very respectfully,

DWIGHT DURKEE, City Treasurer.

SCHEDULE C.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ST. LOUIS, April 23, 1870.

Hon. Nathan Cole, Mayor of the City of St. Louis:

SIR: In closing up the books of the Treasury Department we find that an auditor must examine the statement of receipts furnished by him to us, and upon which our report of the 16th Instant was in part based; and hence we ask that the auditor sign a statement making the subjoined amended report, to show the exact amount of defalcation:

Balance on hand April 12, 1869, as shown by a Treasurer's ledger, and certified to by last year's examining committee ..... $ 141,666 33

Cash receipts from April 12, 1869, to October 11, 1869, both inclusive 1,629,773 05

Cash receipts from October 12, 1869, to April 9, 1870, both inclusive 2,374,384 64

Amount of treasury warrants delivered to and by the treasurer in excess of the amount cancelled and destroyed by the Council computation of way and means 46,000 00

Other sundry accounts, as per schedule 'A' of our former report 1,372 45

Total Treasurer.s debit $4,196,196 45

CREDIT

Auditor's warrants paid from April 12, 1869, to October 11, 1869 ..... $1,460,576 39

Auditor's warrants paid from October 12, 1869, to April 9, 1870 ..... 2,444,289 21

Assets found as per our former report ..... $ 180,577 61

Less two checks since presented and paid ..... 2 100 00— 138,477 61

Total Treasurer's credit $4,043,323 21

RECAPITULATION.

Total Treasurer's debit	$4,196,196 45
Total Treasurer's credit	4,043,323 21
Balance or deficit	152,873 24

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. FISSE,
JOSEPH BROWN,
CHAS. D. GREENE, JR.,
Investigating Committee.

Defalcation in City Treasury May 31, 1870

Journal of St Louis City Council

other. I think he had, but I don't know; he was not a very large speculator. He was a good customer.

Q. How much margin did you require on the Treasury bonds and on bonds? A. Henry would know about that. I remarked before, this account of Missouri's was originally opened in the name of Kroger & Co.

Q. Did Mr. Kroger or Sasisky give out the signature? A. Mr. Kroger, of course; I never saw the gentleman.

Q. Did Lansing, Comp & Co. bring suit against Dr. Harrison for a note for money loaned? A. Harrison? Mr. Sasisky? A. No, sir. Our house had no connection with a note of the character, either directly or indirectly. Lansing, Comp & Co. never held a check, note, or memorandum. I know nothing at all about such a note, only from hearsay. Mr. Lansing never had anything to do with it.

Q. Who issued a certificate to Missouri bank, a copy of which I have in my possession, for $100,000 to Sasisky & Co.? A. I don't know; I suppose it was Kroger. I don't know who put the margin with us; put up the money or checks. I recollect when Sasisky and Co. started speculating through our house. I think he was speculating in stocks for others; I am not certain.

Q. Were the speculations profitable or unprofitable? A. I can't remember.

Q. Did you ever insist on Mr. Sasisky keeping the 20 per cent there, as one of the requisites of your speculating for him? A. No, sir, decidedly not.

At this point the committee adjourned till Thursday evening, May 5th, at 8 o'clock.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 5th, 1870.—The committee met at 8 o'clock P. M. Present, Messrs. E. G. Smith, Pepper, Gale, Baine, Gibson, and Mr. Yaeger.

The committee proceeded to examine witnesses as follows:

HENRY OTTENHEIMER, sworn. Examined by Mr. Smith:

Question. Was you one of the examining committee appointed by the Mayor this last April a year ago? A. I was a member of that committee, yes, sir.

Q. Did you examine all the accounts, moneys, and vouchers in the Treasurer's office at the time? A. I did, sir. I assisted in doing it.

Q. Did you report on the papers? A. I did on the Treasurer's office, yes sir.

Q. Do you know what balance the Treasurer had on hand at that time? A. I can't say. I did from the papers; I think the report was in the neighborhood of $50,000 or $60,000. I can't say; the exact amount is not in my recollection.

Q. What did you report? A. It consisted of the balance in the bank, and the amount of cash I counted in the safe.

Q. Did you report the moneys? A. I did, yes sir.

Q. How did you count it? A. I counted it in the presence of the Treasurer and the committee.

Q. Did you count the papers? A. I did not count the checks. I counted the moneys and the papers. I counted the moneys and not the checks. I counted the moneys and not the papers. I counted the moneys and not the checks. I counted the moneys and not the papers. I counted the moneys and not the checks. I counted the moneys and not

taxable by law" is executed and performed by the county government.

The rates on which the taxes are levied for general and special purposes are set forth in section 1, article 6, of the charter; to-wit: "The city council shall, by ordinance, annually levy and collect the following city taxes on all property within the city made taxable by law for state purposes, and shall establish the rates thereof (which shall not exceed the percentage herein prescribed) as follows:

For general revenue—four fifths of one per cent	8 mills.
For interest on bonded debt (except gold water bonds)—three fifths of one per cent	6 mills.
For police purposes—one fifth of one per cent	2 mills.
For public sewers—one tenth of one per cent	1 mill.
For harbor improvements—one tenth of one per cent	1 mill.
	18 mills.

Provided that the aggregate per centage of the above tax shall not exceed one and one-half per cent.

As one and one-half per cent do not equal one and eight tenths per cent, it becomes necessary to ascertain from which of the preceding specified rates a deduction of a part can be accomplished in connection with the wants of the funds named, and as none of the above rates can be increased, for any less consequence on the failure of any rate realizing a sufficiency to meet the requirements of such special funds, it is possible that from the aggregate rate of taxation as limited herein, a material reduction can be accomplished. In doing so two essential things are necessary to form the basis of an estimate. First, the amount of valuation of property, to which any given rate of levy will produce a required sum. Second, the amount heretofore collected as special levy for specified purposes and yet remaining unexpended. In regard to the former, from the sources available at my command, I am able to estimate the amount of valuation subject to taxation for city purposes, in round figures, at one hundred and forty million dollars; as to the latter, the balances remaining unexpended will appear in the following table, to wit:

The estimate rate of tax levy required for the fiscal years of 1870 and 1871 is as follows:

	Amount required	Balance	Rate per cent	Valuation	Proof
General rev	$1,668,000	——	4-5	140,000	1,120,000
Interest and discount..	600,000	——	4-20	140,000	670,000
Police purposes	260,000	150,000	1-10	140,000	140,000
Harbor improvem't	180,000	188,000	——	——	——
Public sewers	340,000	258,000	1-20	——	——
Aggregate	3,028,000	696,000	1 4-10	——	1,960,000

Thus showing that a rate of tax levy will be required of one and four-tenth per cent, realizing the sum of one million nine hundred and sixty thousand dollars, which with the revenue collected by the city collector, from merchants tax, wharfage, transfers, and other special licences, and also from other city officers, of a sum not less than five hundred thousand dollars, will form an aggregate amount of revenue for this year of $2,460,000.

In the estimate of expenditures for general purposes it will be observed that I have included the balances due streets and alleys, under the new limit funds, respectively termed 1st and 2d district street funds, and the payment of the December interest on the gold water bonds issued and authorised. First, for the reason that the balances due to the two former funds, remaining as unexpended, from an explicit obligation on the part of the city to preserve and fully execute a binding contract. Second. The moneys so due being a direct contribution by the people of revenue paid into the treasury for a specified purpose, that is, the construction and improvement of streets. With respect to the latter, it is a fact duly established that city water bonds have been sold to the amount of three and one-half million dollars, and already extended in the construction of new water-works, and also, that additional bonds to the amount of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars are being negotiated for the purpose of completing the same. From such amount of capital for a public necessity, it is desirable that the benefits arising therefrom, should be realized as speedily as possible. Should the board of commissioners proceed to complete the works from the loan now authorized, the city will be supplied with water from the new water-works in the ensuing fall; in doing so the board will have exhausted all their means, and therefore unable to meet the interest maturing in December next, amounting, with the premium, to $140,000. The faith and credit of the city are involved in the issue of those bonds for the amount of the principal and interest accruing thereon. It is an erroneous supposition to believe that the revenue from the water-works will alike be able to defray the expenses of running the same and pay the interest on the water-bonds for at least five years to come. To do so would require an annual revenue of over five hundred thousand dollars. The provisions of a special tax, as before quoted in section 1, article 6, providing for the interest on the bonded debt of the city, expressly states that the interest on the gold water-bonds shall be excluded from the levy. Two alternatives will here be presented for consideration: either the reserve shall for an indefinite period accumulinch and dry on Compton Hill, or else legislative measures should be taken to provide for the interest from the general revenue of the city, as indicated in the estimate of expenditures.

The loating debt at the commencement of the fiscal year consisted of the following items, to-wit:

Note due St. Louis Board of Public schools, due February 8, 1870, for $6,4/0, with interest	$11,024 00
Unexpended fee," royalty due for laying pavement	6,467 42
Sinking fund, three-fourth collections on Comptroller's fees for past 12 months, $22,-974 90	17,256 17
City treasury warrants in circulation, as per statement of Comptroller	372,104 06
St. Louis Gas light company, estimated	400,000 00
Auditor's warrants unpaid April 11, 1870...	12,416 46
Liabilities of late city of Carondelet, outstanding city warrants, estimated	$45,000 00
Liabilities of late city of Carondelet, dyke bonds maturing in fiscal year	10,000 00
Liabilities of late city of Carondelet, city loan for two years, now due	15,000 00— 70,000 00
Tota	$789,268 05

The above note is the last of a series of annual notes issued on the 8th day of February, 1866, under authority of ordinance No. 5,702, for the purchase of Arsenal or Quarantine Island from St. Louis board of public schools. No record was kept, or any evidence furnished this office of this transaction, involving as it did a liability of fifty-three thousand dollars.

In the annual report which I had the honor of submitting to the city council in November last, there was included a statement of account, "warrant commissioners' of St. louis." The commissioners comprise the comptroller and treasurer of the city. From the language of the original and amended special act of the legislature conferring power on the commissioners to issue city treasury warrants, these officers are in fact an independent organization or body in their transactions in so far as they are not required to the any evidence of the same for record on the books of this office.

The statement alluded to I obtained from a personal examination of the warrant book, then in the hands of the treasurer. As this book is now lost or destroyed, it is probable, that the correct amount of the treasury warrants now in circulation cannot be ascertained, unless a final withdrawal of the same be made obligatory.

The validity of the contract with the gas-light company for the consumption of gas for each street lamp at $25 per annum, having been affirmed by the supreme court of the state, it is proper to take into consideration some measures for liquidating an obligation now assuming vast proportions

BONDS MATURING DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

April 20, 1870	$3,000
May 1, 1870	50,000
June 1, 1870	272,000
July 1, 1870	7,500
October 1, 1870	88,000
February 1, 1870	100
February 5, 1870	130,000
Overdue	3,000
Total maturing in fiscal year	$554,000

Section 1, of ordinance No. 7226, entitled "An ordinance to provide for the payment of maturing city bonds," approved March 24, 1870, reads, "To provide means to pay city bonds maturing during the present fiscal year, the mayor and comptroller are hereby authorized to issue and sell not to exceed five hundred city bonds, to be denominated renewal bonds, each for one thousand dollars," * * * The negotiation of the issue of the bonds herein authorized has resulted in the following proceeds as shown by the receipts of the treasurer, to-wit:

Cash	$373,370
Coupons returned over by Board of Fund Commissioners	51,630
Total	$425,000
Still leaving with coupons included as cash bonds unprovided for amounting to	$129,500

Also bonds of the present fiscal authority must be conferred within the present fiscal year to provide for by the issue of "renewal bonds," to-wit:

Bonds maturing April 15th 1871		80,000
" " " 20th "		4,000
" " " 28th "		124,000
" " May 31st "		21,000
Total additional		$358,500

To realize the situation of the treasury for the present fiscal year, a summary is here presented of estimated expenditures and liabilities, with available resources, to-wit:

Estimate for general and current expenses	$1,668,000
" " interest	600,000
" " police purposes	260,000
" " harbor improvements	180,000
" " public sewers	340,000
" " floating debt	789,268
Total	$3,817,268

RESOURCES.

Estimated revenue from taxation	$1,960,000
" " " licenses, etc	500,000
Cash found in treasury including $45,345 treasury warrants	111,967
Total	$2,255,967
General deficiency	$1,301,301

This deficiency cannot be supplied during the year, on account of the limited authority, granted by the charter to the legislative department of the city government, as found in the second subdivision of section 1, article 3, as follows: "To borrow money on the faith and credit of the city in such forms of bonds, notes, bills, tax certificates, or warrants and for such other specified object and time as they may think proper, provided, that the time shall not exceed twelve months from the date of the first collection of the current revenue for the fiscal year." * * * The current revenue for the fiscal year, which is the amount, therefore, that can be obtained by a loan is limited to the revenue designated as general revenue in section 1, of article 6, heretofore quoted, and to such other revenue as may be collected by the city through the officers thus:

General revenue from rate of tax rate 45 per cent	$1,120,000
Revenue by city officers, less city wharfage and street opening collections	380,000
Total current or general revenue	1,500,000

Limiting a loan that can be authorized at one half the current revenue of | 750,000

In my last annual report I took occasion to remark that, "In the event of such a contingency occurring, whereby the city should be relieved from past deficiencies, measures should be prepared and applied, whereby an equilibrium could be established between the revenue and expenditures of the city, that would prevent the need of a floating debt hereafter," and I also recommended the funding of the then floating debt, as a preliminary arrangement to the accomplishment of such contingency. The views then advanced are more than confirmed by the large of time. The revenues since collected were amply sufficient to meet all the expenses of the city government, and increased improvements for the year, but instead of the same being now in the treasury to meet the necessary demands existing until next November, at which time the revenue for the present year comes into the treasury—the same was used to pay off so much of the floating debt as then matured.

There cannot be a more destructive element at the present time, to retard and encumber the advance of prosperity, labor, manufactures and trade of our city, than this constant overlapping of liabilities incurred and continually arising from year to year—shedding, as it does, the substance of the indorsement of an officer who has no books, and likewise not charged with the keeping of the same, and that the faith and financial means stand to the credit of the fund therein named," notwithstanding that nearly a million dollars is now due to various funds on the part of this office, for which an equivalent is not represented in the treasury. With the head of our financial department situated, in the county court, a government, absolved from all jurisdiction within the limits of the city, and in no manner responsible for the protection of life, property and the rights and liberties of the inhabitants therein; while the only privilege that can be exercised by the city government, nominally is, in stating how much the rate limit may be levied for municipal purposes, regardless of the amount of assessment, which such a tax rate may realize or produce.

There are two local governments deriving support and sustenance by taxation from one and the same people, each are surrounded with all the official prerogative that can possibly be supplied, and I might add, the supply greater than the need, all supported directly from the taxes paid into the treasury, or indirectly by fees; again, not only by direct taxation on all real and personal property, but also an indirect species of taxation on every branch of trade, manufactures, and industry, which latter instead of encouraging and promoting the interest of each and all branches of labor and trade, is in fact a serious drawback to any enterprize requiring the employment of capital.

In offering a proposition for consideration, as a remedy to be applied for the administration of local affairs, by a change in the organic form of the city and county government through consolidation, I am guided by the experience and observations attendant on the performance of official duties, based on a few general axioms: First, that one of the principal difficulties pertaining to such consolidation has already been successfully accomplished—the assessment and collection of the revenue from direct taxation through the same officers, resulting in a saving of over one hundred thousand dollars annually in salaries. Second, that but one set of officers will be required for the administration of public affairs, instead of a duplicate set as is now constituted. Third, a legislative body which, while exercising the functions of a county court under the state constitution, will at the same time perform all legislative duties necessary for the interests of city and county. This body may consist of fifteen members, say one from each representative district, and one at large as from each representative district, and that the term of one-third of the members shall expire each year. Fourth. A consequent reduction in the rates of taxation, on account of the expenses for extra offices, officers and employes; also, in the general expenditures and improvements, as the same would be under and directed by a common legislative body. Under such a government, an impetus could be applied to trade and manufacture, by granting every facility within its power for the full

Treasurer's Report May 31, 1870

November 18, 1873

Nov 18, 1873

8284

Those of the denomination of one dollar shall be numbered from one to eighty-five thousand seven hundred and fifteen, both inclusive; those of the denomination of two dollars shall be numbered from one to forty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, both inclusive; those of the denomination of three dollars shall be numbered from one to thirty-two thousand two hundred and fifty-seven, both inclusive; and the number of their issue, their style and appearance, shall be subject to the approval of the Committee on Ways and Means. And provided, that before being issued by the City Auditor, said warrants shall be countersigned by the City Auditor, and each such countersignature shall be properly described by its date, number, amount and appearance.

SEC. 3. Should the Mayor and Comptroller issue said scrip, tax certificates or warrants to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, under this ordinance, then, and in that case, no further issue of instruments shall be made under ordinance number eighty-two hundred and ninety-one, approved May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Approved September 30, 1873.

Republican July 12 - 1817

Black Hawk - Vincennes July 12 - 1817

Black Hawk - Vincennes July 17 - 1817

This act was known as Section 5193 of the Revised Statutes, and was repealed [illegible] 14, 1900.

120	$5,000.00	Certificate bore the portrait of E. D. Baker
121	10,000.00	" " " " " Stephen A. Douglas

ERRORS, MISPRINTS, ETC.

Owing to the extreme care exercised in the manufacture of bank-notes, and their subsequent and rigid inspection before they are placed in circulation, errors and misprints are seldom found.

Attention is called to the following:

A ten-dollar national bank-note with a twenty-dollar back, was issued by the Second National Bank of Springfield, Massachusetts, some time in the "sixties." It is numbered 4515, Government No. Z970,793, and signed by H. Alexander, Jr., President, and L. Warriner, Cashier. It is not known now whether more than one note was issued.

Possibly the greatest error ever made by the Government was in printing for the Ætna National Bank of Kansas City, Missouri, a fifty-dollar note bearing a one-hundred-dollar back. Only one of these notes, as certified by the Comptroller of the Currency, was ever in circulation. This was issued in 1890 and is of the brown back type, in the center of which is printed, in green, 4251, the charter number of the bank. The remarkable part of this error is that the back is upside down, although the charter number is printed correctly; a glance is sufficient to show that something is wrong. This is No. 72; with Government No. 330,250, and its position on the plate is A. It is signed by R. W. Tureman, President, and L. D. Cooper, Cashier.

The current issue of Silver Certificates, series of 1899, one dollar, two dollars and five dollars and Legal Tender, series of 1901 ten dollars, have been discovered with *inverted* backs.

PLATE NUMBERS AND SEALS

The early issues of the United States notes bear series numbers in addition to plate numbers on the face, but no back plate numbers have been discovered on any issue earlier than the series of 1880, and it seems impossible to locate them on some of the notes issued since.

The national bank-notes bear two numbers, one being the Government control number, and the other the bank's sheet number.

There are a great variety of Treasury seals used on the various issues, and it is fair to presume that when a new seal or set of signatures of Register and Treasurer appear, that they followed in sequence through all of the issue. Many gaps can be found in the lists of variations and the coöperation of all collectors who can supply additional information is earnestly solicited.

PAPER USED

The series of 1861, 1862, and 1863 were printed on plain bank-note paper; some of the 1862 issue were on a much thinner paper which was also very tough, and has been pronounced the best, as far as durability is concerned, although other considerations later compelled the use of a different kind.

In the 1869 series the notes were printed on a distributed silk fibre paper, generally of good weight and thickness, and as an additional preventative to counterfeiting, a bluish tinge was at one time used on the left half of the note.

The series of 1874, 1875, and 1878 were also printed upon distributed silk fibre paper.

In the 1880 series a new style of silk fibre paper was introduced; instead of the silk being spread over the note it was made to run up and down in columns on either side.

Browne + Blake "Our Paper Money Shinbacks" (about 1907) p 84

Mo Historical Review Vol 7 Oct 1912

THE "SLICKER WAR" AND ITS CONSEQUENCES. (1)

We cannot forget, in contemplating the glorious victory so recently achieved by the army, the navy and the statesmen of our stalwart young Republic for the common cause of humanity, that this and other noble and enduring achievements were rendered possible only by the fortitude, valor and integrity of those pioneers, who, while subduing forest and plain, counted no obstacle too great or price too dear for the preservation of those institutions which make us a free, united and supreme people.

Let us then revert to a time when the site of this stately city was a wind swept, unbroken prairie, the home of the wild rose and the trailing rattlesnake, and when the beautiful and romantic Niangua, or Nehemgar from which our club derives its name, watered an almost unpeopled wilderness, dotted here and there with rude cabins which might or might not shelter honest hunters or settlers, but whose hospitality was never refused, whatever the character of their inmates.

There came to those wilds, when they were almost as forbidding as in the days of Pike and the voyageurs, hand in hand as it were with the advance guard of civilization, a class of desperadoes and outlaws, secure for a time in a fastness where they could elude the established authorities and pursue nefarious designs against more populous communities with the payment of no heavier penalty than the privation of a pioneer life.

For a time there was much in common between these enemies of society and people of the better sort, who had come to wrest from the wilderness a home and subsistence for those dear to them, or whom daring and love of adventure had led from the accustomed haunts of men. They shared the difficulties and dangers of their surroundings, they were beset by the same ills and endured the same hardships, and the tests of fidelity were too few and simple for close scrutiny, but

1. Read before the Nehemgar Club, Sedalia, 1898.

sooner or later conflict between such elements was inevitable.

There are no more thrilling events connected with the history of this region than those of this struggle between order and lawlessness, in which, as in all similar contests in the triumphant march of American civilization, the former was finally victorious, though only after long-suffering vigilance on the one hand and stubborn and bloody resistance on the other.

Various dates, scenes and motives have been assigned for the beginning of what is known to the local historian as the "Slicker War," but patient and careful investigation has shown that the particulars here given, while incomplete, are substantially correct.

It is believed, with some show of reason, that the troubles here outlined began in what is now Pulaski county, though at too early a date and of too vague a character to be considered at this time. The county of Kinderhook, most of which is now Camden, was organized from territory of Pulaski and other counties in 1841, and before, during and after that year the "Slickers" and "Anti-Slickers" dominated all else in the territory thus organized, which perhaps accounts for the connection of the name Pulaski with events more properly belonging to the history of Camden.

As far back as in 1832 there had been discovered, near the lake now known as Ha Ha Tonka, the plant of a band of counterfeiters, among whom were four men named Spencer, Quillen, Garland and Tellis, and a young woman known as Steinett or Stinson.

The scene of their operations was a veritable outlaws' paradise, surrounded by caves, canyons and gorges, where robbers could and did conceal their booty, and spurious money was made and secreted with the greatest facility.

The plant thus discovered, by the merest accident, was brought to the attention of the authorities, and Quillen and Garland arrested and imprisoned, but it soon became apparent that the root of the evil had not been reached, and that other similar operations were going on without interruption, year

after year, the mischance which had happened to two of the "coiners" seeming merely to incense the rest, and strain the unnatural relations between them and the rest of the community.

The country was at that time newly and sparsely settled, and outlawry was of course common as in all young communities, although in the mountainous and forbidding Niangua region the worse elements of society obtained a stronger footing and were more daring and persistent than is usually the case, even on our remote frontiers.

While the crimes committed by these hardy though lawless classes extended to robbery and even to murder, their chief industry, for it amounted to no less, was the manufacture and sale of counterfeit money, both coin and notes, which were not nearly so well controlled by Government surveillance as they have since become.

Probably no more perfect organization of counterfeiters ever existed than that which came to be known as the "Bank of Niangua." The ruling spirit was a man far removed from his assumed character of a simple pioneer, who passed among his backwoods associates as John Avy. He was so shrewd in concealing his identity and his connection with the outlaws that but little was ever known of his antecedents or subsequent fate, but for years the country, even as far east as the seaboard cities, continued to be flooded with "Niangua money," in spite of the ablest talent that could be employed to ferret out its source.

While the connection of Avy and others with these operations was long suspected by the few honest settlers, at first inferior in numbers to the outlaws, they did not at first venture to interfere, but as property and life became more insecure, the law-abiding class was eventually compelled to combine for mutual protection, whence arose the name of "Slickers," never a term of reproach except among those whose sympathies were enlisted, either directly or indirectly, where no sympathy was due.

The organization had for its aim only resistance to unlawful encroachments, the recovery of stolen property, and the redemption of a soon-to-be county from anarchy and crime.

Alarmed at this menace to their safety, the robbers and counterfeiters assumed a bold front, strengthened their organization by persuasion and intimidation, and brazenly challenged the settlers for the supremacy. Some of them, who were least suspected by the "Slickers," insinuated themselves among the latter as spies, and in this way the designs of the champions of order were often frustrated.

Prior to 1841 a number of men had been killed in the vicinity of Avy's operations, and settlers no longer dared to trace strayed or stolen stock into the haunts of the brigands, for such a portion of the "gang" had practically become. One man, who was following a stolen horse stopped over night with one of "Avy's men" and in the morning found his remaining horse gone, and returned home on foot. One of the robbers boasted to a settler that he could steal a horse and have the settler sent to the penitentiary for the crime. In truth by virtue of numbers, bribery, perjury and intimidation, their power extended to local politics as well as to the courts, and some of the "Anti-Slickers" were even elected to county offices after the new county was organized, with Oregon, afterwards Erie, as the county seat. Naturally the opposing forces had frequent conflicts at the county seat and elsewhere, and the cause of good government sometimes seemed to be on the wane.

Tom Turk and "Ise" Hobbs were frequent visitors to the scene of these disturbances, and afterwards extended the war into Hickory county, as did others, in various directions, though with less worthy motives, no doubt, than those which incited its inauguration on the soil of "Old Kinderhook." It has often been claimed that local vigilance committees in neighboring counties, organized under the name of "Slickers," committed outrages in the name of redressing private or imaginary grievances. Such claims are apparently unwarranted, for so far as known the organization was used only as a safeguard against treachery or crime and to enforce the administration of the laws.

By the time the spies had been weeded out of the "Slicker" ranks, Avy and his accomplices, deprived of this source of information, but knowing that more determined measures were to be taken against the "Bank of Niangua," decided to murder Judge G. W. Moulder, Samuel Crall and others of the more active law and order men, and in attempting to carry out this design shot and killed a popular and inoffensive young man named Proctor Capps, who chanced to be in their company. This unprovoked assassination of a non-partisan aroused public sentiment to a higher pitch than ever. Moulder and Crall had received information from a neighbor woman of the attempt to be made on their lives, and it became generally recognized that the "Bank" would have to go or that the law-abiding class would have to give it a clear field. The killing occurred near the home of the Woolf family, "Anti-Slickers," one of whom was arrested for the crime and lodged in the county jail.

Armed and angry men swarmed in from all directions, and for once, the "Slickers," almost with one accord, demanded summary vengeance. The solitary exception, so far as known, was the gray-haired father of the murdered boy, who asked that the majesty of the law be recognized, and that the punishment of his son's slayer be left to the courts. It has often been described as a wierd and thrilling scene. The resolute hunters and settlers in their picturesque pioneer garb, the brawny smith with poised sledge, awaiting the word to beat down the jail door, the self-appointed executioner with the noose in readiness, the trembling wretch within, imploring mercy, and the bereaved parent staying the angry tide in the name of the law!

The calmer counsel of the old man prevailed, the prisoner was left in charge of the jailer that night, and neither was ever more seen or heard of in Camden county. The jailer, who was also sheriff of the county, was known to have more or less connection with the outlaws, but whether this fact proved the salvation of the man in his custody or sealed his destruction, can probably never be known, as it was reported

that he escaped, and that the sheriff had fled from what might be awkward consequences. People had to be satisfied with this explanation or none, as it is the only one that has ever been offered by any actor in those scenes.

Whatever construction may be put upon these disappearances, they were not the only ones. There was no longer any doubt that the cause of the "Bankers" was doomed. Avy, as is often the case with such characters, turned traitor at the last in order to save his own worthless life, no doubt, betrayed one of his accomplices, who was killed in his own house as he emerged from concealment at a signal from his chief. One of Avy's lieutenants, named Rafferty, was also killed.

Rolls of the organized outlaws were now in the hands of the "Slickers," with the part assigned to each, their plant on the Niangua was raided, but the coiners had fled, and their implements carried away or concealed. Some of their paraphernalia, including plates for printing bank notes, were afterwards found where they had been buried by the counterfeiters or their accomplices. Wherever evidence was deemed sufficient to convict a man of criminal complicity with the "Bankers" he was incontinently ousted from the country under penalty of a worse alternative, but those whom it was thought had been misled through ignorance were permitted to remain, provided they proved to be good citizens. Utterly demoralized by the defection of their leader and the determined stand taken by the settlers, the criminal classes offered no further resistance but scattered, most of them doubtless going to newer settlements, though never to re-organize along the original lines. The "Slickers" passed the watchword to their subsequent fields of action, where the "war" finally died out, in the light of better conditions of society.

Evidence was afterwards found that some of the desperadoes had concealed themselves in the recesses of hitherto unexplored caverns after the Capps killing, but there was probably no occasion for them to do so. Prompt compliance was all the people of the new county demanded, and they were too glad to be rid of their troublesome neighbors to do them bodily

harm or harrass them with the law, so long as they kept out of the way.

Of course the immediate effect of the "Slicker" victory was a general purification of the moral atmosphere. Crude and primitive as had been the remedies employed, the cure was radical, and for a time complete. No more counterfeiting, no more horse stealing, no more insecurity and dread of unseen evil.

Another effect was the bond created between those who had passed through the crisis together, and proved themselves true men in "times that tried men's souls." This spirit of fraternity endured through the lives of those who shared it, and for many years a man to be "all right" must be one who was perfectly clear from complicity in the unlawful practices of the '30s.

Then, while the hospitality of the Niangua people is as free and open handed as that of any people in the world; more so, no doubt, by reason of their early trials, there is a certain element of suspicion, handed down from father to son, of the movements and intentions of strangers, which is even more marked than in most rural communities; but overcome this by frankness or acceptable endorsement that you are "all right," and the native Nehemgar is the prince of good fellows, he can never treat you with too much courtesy or cordiality, and he will "fight for you at the drop of a hat and drop it himself."

It is generally believed, and is doubtless almost invariably the case, that irregular or unlawful organizations generate disregard for the laws and degenerate into mob violence and disorder. In this particular instance, however, the leaders appeared to fully recognize the tendency and responsibilities of their action, and most fortunately were ably seconded in their purpose to keep within due bounds by the entire law-abiding community.

Thrown upon their own resources in the inhospitable wilderness, beyond the reach of the protecting arm of the law, confronted by an enemy more unscrupulous, cunning and insinuating than the red savage of the forest, they opposed force with force, and were frankly acquitted by public opinion, on the ground of self-defense.

Whatever the logical result should have been, or whatever the result of similar action in other communities, the insurmountable fact remains that the only case of mob violence that has occurred in that county within a period of nearly sixty years was perpetrated by people from a distance, who took that means of disposing of prisoners rather than return them to their own courts for trial. Again, there have been few attempts at systematic violations of the law, and they have been so short-lived as to hardly attract attention. A temporary revival of public alertness suffices to locate and suppress the trouble in a legal manner.

In no part of the Union, probably, is property safer, or less guarded. "What is the use to lock the house or the barn?" asks the old settler. "How can stuff get away by itself?" And it rarely does get away. If it does, unpleasant consequences follow, and the offense is not soon repeated. There is also, and always has been, a notable reluctance to litigate. Trifles are not often dragged into the courts. Many counties with the population of Camden will have four times the cases on their dockets that it has, and this has been true throughout the history of the county.

The prime and enduring consequence of the "Slicker War," however, was to break down the chief barrier, at that time, to the development and progress of Central Missouri. Its worst danger in those early days, was that of becoming a resort for criminals and fugitives from justice, as was so notoriously the case on other of our frontiers. That this evil already existed to a grave degree, will be apparent from the events here narrated, and only the heroic measures adopted by the rude yet loyal pioneers for the defense of their property and their firesides, deterred a greater influx of such dangerous and revolutionary characters. Do we not owe to the "Slicker War," then, much of the chivalrous sense of justice, the typical integrity, the generous sympathy and contempt of fictitious appearances which aid in making Missourians peers of the earth and worthy heirs of our National heritage?

J. W. VINCENT.

THE NAUMKEAG
STREET-RAILWAY COMPANY,
OF SALEM, MASS.
OFFERS FOR SALE
$20,000.00 in Six per Cent. Bonds,
DUE 1895.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
SECURED BY MORTGAGE AND A SINKING FUND.

Net earnings of the Road this year (1870) more than SEVENTEEN per cent of the Capital Stock. These Bonds to be sold to extinguish balance of Floating Debt, and to furnish a contingent Cash Fund to enable the Company to declare ten per cent dividends for the future. For further particulars read the accompanying statement.

Directors N. S. & S. R. Co.
ABNER C. GOODELL, Jr., Salem
WILLIAM MACK, "
HENRY WHEATLAND, "
BENT W. RUSSELL, "
CHARLES T. JENKINS, "
RICHARD P. WATERS, Beverly
JAMES P. ROBINSON, New York

Trustees of Property to secure the Bonds.
WILLIAM MACK, Salem
HENRY M. BROOKS, Salem
HENRY WHEATLAND, "
BENT W. RUSSELL, "
ZINA GOODELL, "

Essex Institute Library photo

Salem & S. Danvers Railroad Co.

INCREASE OF FARES.

On and after Dec. 1, 1857, the regular price of passage over said road, when paid in the Cars, will be TEN CENTS. From this rate deductions will be made to purchasers of Tickets at the Office, according to the following table:

Single	Ticket,	$0 08
Seven	Tickets,	0 50
Fifteen	"	1 00
Thirty-five	"	2 00
Ninety	"	5 00
Two hundred	"	10 00

Tickets for South Salem Branch will be sold at the rate of twenty for One Dollar.

By order of the Directors.

JAMES F. FOYE, Sup't.

SALEM GAZETTE PRESS.

(Continued on page 86)

ber 1870. On October 6, 1870 Homer W. Wheeler became sutler until November 1, 1875 and on November 23, 1875 James Streeter took over the job. (Incidentally, this is the same James Streeter who was a partner in the famous merchant firm of Streeter & Strickler at Junction City that issued scrip during the Civil War.) Streeter sold out on May 5, 1876, when A.W. Clark became the last post trader until the post was abandoned on June 1st, 1882. So, Tom Moses was not the official "post trader" or "sutler" at Fort Wallace. He could have been the store operator for an absent owner or a local private merchant.

Volume 1, number 1 of the *Wallace News*, dated December 27, 1870, was also read in detail and without success. No mention was found of any Tom Moses. In fact the only ads were for lawyers and a single hotel. Of course many merchants did not advertise in newspapers so the fact that he was not listed did not prove or disprove anything. Nevertheless the paper's market reports were interesting. Buffalo meat was going down because of the large number of hunters in the area. Fresh meat was 6½ to 7¢ per pound while dried meat was bringing 14½ to 15¢. Fresh antelope was 13¢ a pound and scarce. Jack rabbit was 15¢ and scarce while there was a full supply of prairie dog meat @ 5¢ a pound. Potatoes were $3 a bushel, beans were 7½¢ per pound and hard tack was getting scarce. Whiskey was "not available but in active demand" and cheese was "lively." The paper promised to publish as often "as the exigency of the occasion calls for" and the big news was a large recent snowstorm.

Examination of several military newspapers finally provided a single clue. In the *Soldier's Letter*, published by the Second Colorado Cavalry at Fort Riley on February 13, 1865, the chain of command was listed for Fort Larned. The commanding officer there was Captain Thomas Moses, Junior. And although no positive proof has been established, I believe this was the Tom Moses who became a trader at Fort Wallace and issued these cardboard tokens in 1870.

Mrs. Montgomery also wrote that "Traders, hunters and railroad employees made up a population of about 100 persons outside the post in 1874," and the Kansas census of 1870 listed 168 persons in the county. A check of the census records of 1865 and 1870 showed no listing for a Tom Moses.

The three tokens are approximately 1¼ inches in diameter and are printed, uniface, on thin, high quality cardboard. The 5¢ piece is a bright salmon color, the 10¢ is a vivid magenta and the 25¢ is a brilliant canary yellow. The brightness of the colors is even more startling because images of the early west usually appear as black and white, or antique brown and white photos. The tokens are in excellent condition and, to my knowledge, represent the only surviving examples of cardboard merchant tokens from a fort in Kansas.

Fort Larned, where Captain Tom Moses commanded in 1865, was built in 1859 to protect Santa Fe Trail traffic. Its buildings have been restored as an historical site and it is the home of the Santa Fe Interpretive Museum. I'll have to get out there someday to see what I can learn about Tom Moses, Junior. It's just down the road, about 200 miles. ■

SALEM (Continued from page 84)

on the rear platform. He helped the old ladies on and off and started and stopped the car by pulling the bell; one to stop and two to go. You could pull the bell to stop if the conductor was not in sight but there were two cords and, woe betide if you pulled the wrong one! The conductor came rushing and demanded a second fare. That cord was connected with a clock-like thing in the end of the car and every time the conductor collected a fare he pulled that cord. By pulling the cord you made him responsible for another five cents.

On December 1, 1867, the convenient five-cent fare was raised to a considerably more awkward eight cents. This created immediate problems since the country at that time was still suffering from the extreme shortage of small change brought about by the Civil War. The problem was solved by the Company with the issuance of two-cent notes that were given to the customers upon receipt of a ten-cent piece by the conductor, the other eight cents covering the passenger's fare.

The Salem & South Danvers survived until May 23, 1874 when it merged with and took on the name of the Naumkeag Street Railway. Within twenty months time, an investigation by the stockholders unearthed a debt of $38,403.71. It was decided that improvements should be made to the railway to increase ridership, thereby increasing profits. As a result, cast iron rails, punches and fare boxes were installed. These improvements proved successful, but on June 9, 1890 the Naumkeag Street Railway was sold to a syndicate. Technology continued to advance, and by January 14, 1893 the horse railway had been entirely replaced by the new electric street railway.

HISTORICAL REFERENCE

The S. & S.D. Railroad Co. note "Good for two cts" was purchased for a client by Mr. Rowland Hill, Massachusetts dealer of 35 years experience, who stated it was the first note of that issue he had ever seen. It was purchased at the 1989 Memphis International Auction conducted by NASCA and described in their catalogue as follows: "Lot 3373 (1) Salem & South Danvers (Street RR) 2¢ 1860's VG, stained. The Salem and South Danvers was a seven plus mile long system. In 1868–9, a floating debt of $6,000.00 plus was reported, of which this note was a part."

The 1879 offering of Bonds by the Naumkeag Street-Railway Company, the successor to the Salem Street-Railway Co. included a total Unfunded Debt of $32,355.57. The 2¢ note would be a part of that debt.

SOURCES OF DATA AND RESOURCES CITED

James Duncan Phillips Library, Essex Institute, Essex St., Salem, Ma.
Salem Evening News, Salem, Ma. Article published June 19, 1903.
Mass. State Senate Bill No. 43, In Senate February 12, 1861.
Inaugural Address, Stephen G. Wheatland, Mayor of Salem, January 25, 1864.

coming questionable by now as people began to calculate value in relation to gold. In this confusion it is not surprising that counterfeiters were able to pass millions of dollars in spurious notes.

Charles Ludwig's share of this issue consisted of two $5 notes, two $10 notes, two $20 notes, one $50 note and one $100 note. He had some problems with one of the $10 designs (Type 27) in which he left off the flag from the shield in the center vignette. Only about 8,320 of the notes were issued before Ludwig pulled out the defective vignette and substituted another to create Type 28. A total of 1,075,300 of this design were produced. These two notes shared the same layout as the $5 *Indian Princess* (Type 35) which, for some reason, was limited to only 7,160 notes. Needless to say, Types 27 and 35 are extremely rare today and command high prices when offered.

Counterfeiters seemed to prefer the higher denominations, and may have exploited the fact that Ludwig had used the same basic layout for his two $20s, the $50 and the $100 notes (Figure 2). They avoided the Type 17 $20 note because it had an elaborate green overprint and differed slightly in its layout. The other $20, the $50 and the $100 were extensively counterfeited and were the subject of a Treasury Department recall which caused a mild panic among bankers and merchants. This recall was brought about by the activities of the Payne family of counterfeiters which flooded some areas of the South with their excellent copies of the three denominations.

The subject of this article is the Hoyer & Ludwig $50 note known to today's collectors as Criswell Type 14—"Moneta Beside Open Treasure Chest; Two Sailors at left." Hoyer & Ludwig produced 479,660 of these notes. We will illustrate the genuine note and the counterfeits known to me, along with a discussion of the various details in which the notes differ. Since the genuine note is a lithograph, we will show the lithographed counterfeits first, followed by those copies produced from electrotype plates by Sam Upham and possibly others.

According to Dr. Douglas Ball, the center vignette featuring *Moneta, the Goddess of Money,* is an old one created by the Draper, Toppan, Longacre organization prior to 1837. It was used again on a $10 note engraved and printed by Draper, Toppan, Carpenter & Company for The Bank of Charleston (S.C.) prior to the Civil War. The bank sent the plate of their note to the Confederate government at Richmond which sent it on to Charles Ludwig. (Figure 3)

Being a steel-plate engraving, the Bank of Charleston vignette is very sharp in all details. Conversion to a stone lithograph always means the loss of much sharpness, contrast and details, problems over which Ludwig had no control. Some of these details are difficult to see in our illustration, but they are important in the counterfeits, so a detailed verbal description is in order:

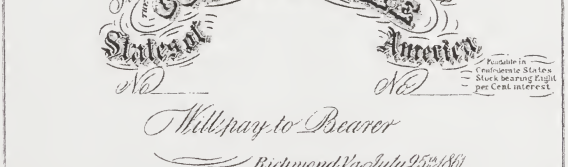
Receivable in payment of all dues except export duty
Five years after date
THE CONFEDERATE
States of America
Payable in Confederate States Stock bearing Eight per Cent. interest
Will pay to Bearer
Richmond Va. July 25th 1861

Figure 2. *Master Design Layout for Hoyer & Ludwig's $20, $50 and $100 notes dated September 2, 1861.*

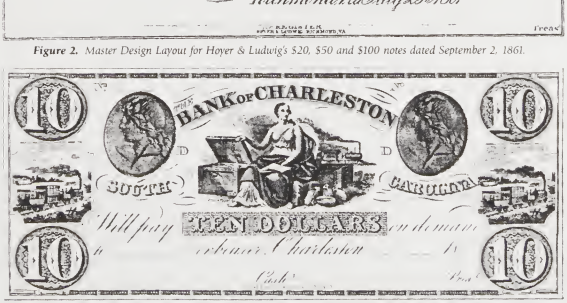

Figure 3. *This Bank of Charleston, S.C. $10 bill was steel-engraved by Draper, Toppan, Longacre & Co., Philadelphia and New York. The exquisite rendering of Moneta at center was copied by Charles Ludwig for use on the Confederate Type 14 note dated September 2, 1861. Ludwig also appropriated the small railroad train engravings at the left and right ends for use on other Confederate notes.*

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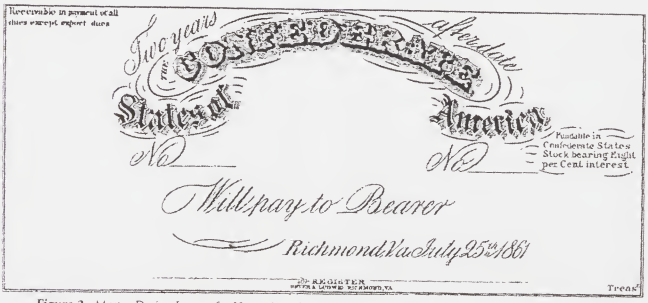

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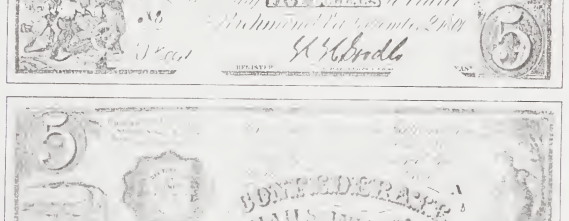
Figure 5

Figure 6

Figure 7



While these differences probably are not significant enough to merit separate variety designations for the T-35 type, they do merit a sub-variety identification for the CR-271 variety. One recommended approach would recognize, that since the Truncated "V" occurs in 16 out of 25 notes, the first two sub-varieties (A and B) should reflect that. This leaves the Full "V" with No Notch as sub-variety C. In summary, then:

Truncated "V" with No Notch	CT-35/271A	**(Figure. 5)**
Truncated "V" with Notch	CT-35/271B	**(Figure. 6)**
Full "V" with No Notch	CT-35/271C	**(Figure. 7)**

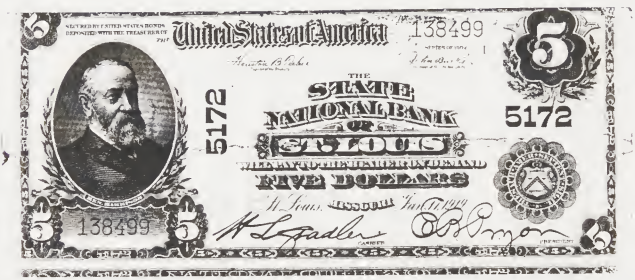
Future editors of Confederate currency catalogs are certainly free to identify the T-35/271 Indian Princess sub-varieties as they see fit, but for the sake of completeness, their existence should be noted.

The State National Bank of St. Louis
and its Unique Engraved Signature Currency

by DAVE GRANT

The note illustrated below, poorly cut and in mediocre condition, is nonetheless one of my favorite St. Louis National Bank notes. Unlike the '02 notes of any other St. Louis national banks, this note carries signatures engraved on the printing plate at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The note was in the middle of a pile of "you won't find anything in there, its really just junk" notes apologetically offered by a dealer at the fall paper money show in St. Louis a couple of years ago. Significant items *do* lay around waiting to be discovered by the persistent and studious.

Curiously, although several St. Louis banks had very large circulations during the 1920s—the most notable of which was the National Bank of Commerce, Charter 4178—only the State National Bank chose to have signatures engraved on its plates, and not until the end of 1928.



BACKGROUND OF THE STATE NATIONAL BANK

THE earliest direct ancestor of the State National Bank was the State Savings Institution, incorporated on December 29, 1855. The Institution was chartered as a savings bank, but engaged in all of the functions of other commercial banks except for the issuance of bank notes. An early advertisement indicates that:

> This institution is prepared to receive on deposit specie and currency, and allows interest thereon; buys and sells Exchange, collects notes, etc (City paper without charge)

Banking hours were from 9 AM to 3 PM and offerings for discount were to be made daily before 10 AM, for which an answer would be given by 11 AM.

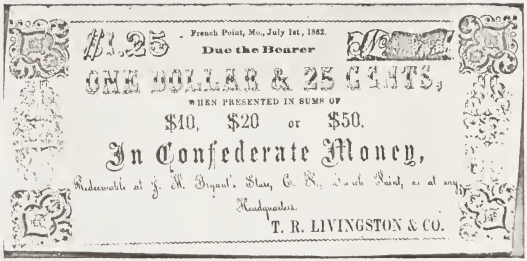
Acknowledging the Institution's focus, in 1857 the Missouri Legislature authorized the conversion to a bank of issue under the name "Bank of Commerce." State's shareholders failed to ratify this arrangement, in part due to worsening economic conditions at the end of the year, and the opportunity was allowed to lapse.

The Institution's strong capitalization helped it survive the Panic of 1857, although it and other St. Louis banks suffered a series of runs in late September and early October. Two years later the Missouri Legislature passed the Richardson Act, prohibiting state chartered savings banks from accepting bank notes quoted at less than par. It was common to accept deposits in the form of checks or notes drawn on outstate branches of St. Louis headquartered banks. With the shortage of specie, the home offices in St. Louis increasingly refused to redeem their branches' bank notes except at a discount or would only permit the deposit of such notes as "bankable funds." Thus, under the Act, such notes were not acceptable for deposit at chartered savings banks. To preserve this important segment of business, the Institution chose to surrender its charter and the shareholders formed an unchartered partnership as the State Savings Association. The amount of $100,000 was added to capital but, because of the partnership arrangement, the strength of the bank was greater than its stated capital. A June 1860 *Banker's Magazine* article summarized the situation by noting that the State Savings Association is "one of the few institutions where every stockholder is liable to the extent of his private fortune for the liabilities of the bank in case of insolvency."

Times changed, and on January 26, 1864 the State Savings Association was rechartered since the passage of the National

Multiple Redemption of Merchant's Scrip

By Maurice M. Burgett


$1.25 French Point, Mo., July 1st, 1862.
Due the Bearer
ONE DOLLAR & 25 CENTS,
WHEN PRESENTED IN SUMS OF
$10, $20 or $50.
In Confederate Money,
Redeemable at J. M. Bryant's, Store, C. R., French Point, or at any
Headquarters.
T. R. LIVINGSTON & CO.

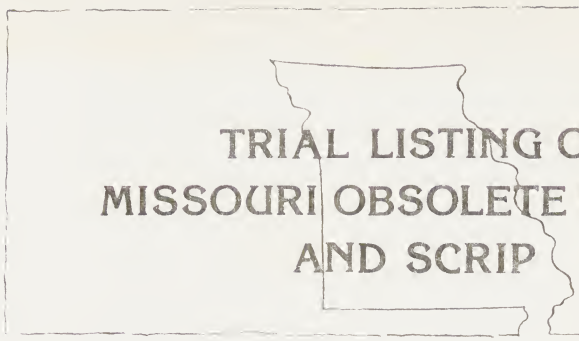
An intriguing piece of merchant's scrip, of which only two examples are known to exist, may serve to give to the casual observer of today a glimpse into the commercial practices of rural America a century ago. This note, of the unusual denomination of $1.25, was issued by one T. R. Livingston at the frontier hamlet of French Point, Missouri, on July 1, 1862, and is inscribed "Redeemable in Confederate currency, when the sum of 10, 20, or 50 dollars is presented." French Point was actually little more than the store operated by Mr. Livingston, who, in partnership with his brother-in-law. William Parkinson, also owned a lead mine and smelter in addition to the mercantile enterprise. Located in Jasper County, Missouri, French Point later became a busy mining town with the appropriate name of Minersville, finally becoming Oronogo, which is the name it bears today.

The note itself is rather crude in appearance and was very likely prepared by some newspaper publishing concern in the vicinity. To judge from its denomination, it was probably only one of several values issued, although no other denominations have appeared at the time of this writing. However, an unusual feature of the note is the inscribed statement that it could be redeemed not only at French Point or at the headquarters of the issuer, but also at another store within the boundaries of the Cherokee Nation, over a hundred miles to the southwest!

This store was owned by Joel Mayes Bryant, a well-read, self-educated Cherokee who had come to the Indian country in the early thirties with a small band of tribesmen who wished to move as far as possible from the white man. In time, Mr. Bryant's store became the nucleus of a small community which was given the name "Coo-Y-Yah" and was later re-named Pryor Creek. It is today a prosperous small city called Pryor and boasts a population of over eight thousand persons. Incidentally, Mayes County, of which Pryor is the county seat, was named for Joel Mayes Bryant.

The reason for the aforementioned redemption provision becomes obvious when we remember that the rural southwest was, at this time, an area in which very little money could be found in circulation. What currency existed was mostly in the form of due bills or scrip notes issued by traders and storekeepers. As a means of alleviating this critical shortage of a circulating medium, many merchants redeemed each other's scrip. The issuing merchants would, at a later time, either exchange notes which had been redeemed or would give the redeemer supplies for them, so it is evident that this practice was a down-to-earth method of making the available money do double or even triple duty. In one known instance, six different stores located in three states redeemed each other's paper in this manner, printing on the notes the names and locations of all members of the combine in order to facilitate redemption. This was a far cry from the unscrupulous parties who issued "wildcat" paper in the thirties in the hope that it would never be presented for redemption. These honest frontier merchants realized that their business success depended, to a great extent, upon the value of their notes and took every possible precaution to make them literally "as good as gold."

The fact that only a small number of these notes is known to exist today can be considered evidence that almost all such issues were redeemed and destroyed, and most of the surviving specimens are in well-worn condition. It is, of course, impossible to determine how many of the early storekeepers issued these "multiple-redemption" notes, but at this time only four Indian Territory merchants are known to have engaged in the practice. In addition to Bryant, they are: F. H. Nash of Fort Gibson; J. P. Kingsbury of Boggy Depot and Doaksville; and B. F. Epperson, who was located in the Chictaw Nation near the Texas border. To the numismatist who is interested in research, the writer can recommend the field here briefly touched upon as a fascinating one, which should prove rewarding in proportion to the time expended.



TRIAL LISTING OF MISSOURI OBSOLETE NOTES AND SCRIP

PART TWO

by Bruce W. Smith

This listing is by no means a definitive catalog of Missouri's paper currency but rather a first attempt at cataloging these elusive and often obscure notes. It is sincerely hoped that anyone having any of these notes (or any not listed here) or having further information, will contact the author at Box 34, Stevens Point, WI 54481

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COOPER HILL

Langenberg & Son, August Langenberg. Lumber merchant who issued scrip in payment for lumber delivered to him. These could be redeemed at his store, at various banks in the area and also by merchants in other towns. The notes are not fixed amounts and are crudely printed. Dates noted are as early as 1898 and as late as 1917. There also exists a series of round cardboard tokens issued by Fleer & Langenberg in denominations of 1¢, 2¢, 3¢, 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢ and $1.

CRANE

Benjamin F. Carney, Scrip. $1 January 17, 1933, black on yellow; very crudely printed.
Other dates may exist. Some $700 to $1,000 worth of this scrip (all in $1 denomination) was issued during 1933. The inscription the notes indicates that Carney himself would redeem the notes upon presentation.

DOE RUN

Doe Run Lead Company. Scrip. Issued during 1907-1908 and payable by Boatman's Bank of St. Louis through the St. Louis Clearinghouse. All are signed by F P. Graves, secretary of the company.
$1 cream colored, no date, no vignette
$2 blue, same as above.
$5 gray-green, same as above.
Shade varieties also exist and some notes have the watermark: ROYAL SEAL BOND).

EXETER

N. England. Chits. Undated, but issued around the turn of the century to pay strawberry pickers.
1 quart, black on gray
4 quarts, black on dark blue
6 quarts, black on yellow
1 crate, black on pink

C.C. Stubblefield. Chits. Undated, but issued around the turn of the century to pay strawberry pickers.
1 quart, black on orange
2 quarts, black on light blue
4 quarts, black on orange
6 quarts, black on gray
1 crate, black on yellow

FAYETTE

Bank of the State of Missouri (branch). opened 1837 or 1838. Closed 1864 or 1864. The first cashier of this branch was Clairborne F. Jackson, who later became the first state bank commissioner and then governor of the state. A Southern sympathizer he was responsible for Missouri's admission to the Confederacy though at the time he controlled only a tiny portion of the state. In 1864 the bank was robbed by Confederate scouts. The bank didn't lose any money, but the county lost $28,000 on deposit there.

First series (1837-1857)

$10 Design unknown (probably same as parent branch). $64,040 of this denomination had been issued by October, 1852. In November, 1854, only $49,110 was in circulation.

$20 Design unknown. $153,120 of this denomination issued by October, 1852. In November, 1854, only $147,100 was outstanding.

$50 Design unknown. $4,900 of this denomination was issued by October, 1852 In November, 1854, only $500 was outstanding.

$100 Design unknown. $15,900 of this denomination issued by October, 1852. In November, 1854 the amount outstanding was $38,600.

Second Series (1857-?)

$ 5 Design same as parent branch issues. $42,000 of this denomination issued through February, 1861.

$10 Design same as parent branch issues. $131,920 of this denomination issued through February, 1861.

$20 Design same as parent branch issues. $106,720 of this denomination issued through February, 1861.

$50 Design same as parent branch issues. $70,000 of this denomination issued through February, 1861.

$1, $2 and $3 notes may have been issued after 1861.

FT. LEONARD WOOD

POW Scrip. World War II period.

1 cent
2 cents
5 cents
10 cents
25 cents

U.S. Military. Scrip. Post-war period.

NCO Open Mess

5 cents, lavender — 5 cents, green
10 cents, yellow — 10 cents, white
25 cents, green — 25 cents, kraft

Post Exchange

1 cent, pink
2 cents, orange
5 cents, pale yellow
10 cents, dark yellow
25 cents, cream

Trade Coupon

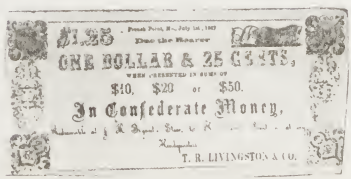
5 cents, yellow
10 cents, lavender
25 cents, pink

King Co. Barbershop Concessionaire

65 cents, white

FREDERICKSTOWN

Mechanics Bank of St. Louis (branch). Authorized 1857; still operating in 1861. No other information available. This branch had the right of note issue, but none are known to have been issued.



FRENCH POINT

T.R. Livingston & Co. Scrip.

$1.25 July 1, 1862. Ornate design in corners; no vignette. Redeemable in confederate money "at J.M. Bryant's store, C.N. (Cherokee Nation), French Point (Missouri), or at my headquarters (signed) T.R. Livingston & Co." This note was issued by Thomas R. Livingston, a Confederate guerilla who ran a lead mine and store at French Point (now Oronogo, MO.) from the 1840s to the 1860s. He was killed in a raid in July, 1863.

FULTON

Western Bank of Missouri (branch). Authorized 1857; opened 1860.

$1 Same design as parent branch issues.

$2 Same design as parent branch issues

$5 Same design as parent branch issues. $34,840 of this denomination issued through February, 1861.

$10 Same design as parent branch issues. $39,000 of this denomination issued through February, 1861.

$20 Same design as parent branch issues. $26,000 of this denomination issued through February, 1861

GALLATIN

Southern Bank of St. Louis (branch). Authorized February, 1859; closed 1863 or earlier. No other information available. This branch should have issued notes, but none are recorded through February, 1861.

GLASGOW

Exchange Bank of St. Louis (branch). Opened 1858. Became Thomson & Dunnica Bank in 1863.

$5 Same design as parent branch issues. $110,000 of this denomination issued through February, 1861.

$10 Same design as parent branch issues. $166,000 of this denomination issued through February, 1861

$20 Same design as parent branch issues. $49,000 of this denomination issued through February, 1861

$50 Same design as parent branch issues. $55,000 of this denomination issued through February, 1861

$100 Same design as parent branch issues. $20,000 of this denomination issued through February, 1861.

Western Bank of Missouri (branch). Opened 1859. Closed 1865 (?).

$5 Same design as parent branch issues. $155,160 of this denomination issued through February, 1861.

$10 Same design as parent branch issues. $235,000 of this denomination issued through February, 1861.

$20 Same design as parent branch issues. $124,000 of this denomination issued through August, 1860.

$1&$2 Notes may also have been issued after 1861.

GRANBY

Lead Mines Scrip.

$1 February 1, 1862 Red and black. Steamboat in center; farmer to left. Payable in Confederate notes at Ft. Smith (Arkansas) upon presentaion to Major George W. Clark.

Charles Le Gendre & Co. Scrip.

$2 No printed date. Two women in center leaning on shield which bears scene of smelting operations. Eagle and map to left; eagle and scroll to right. The map is of the company's holdings. Imprint: Hewitt Sc 239 Bway NY.

The Granby lead mines were occupied and worked by Confederate forces from 1861 until October, 1862. The Confederates were finally driven out following the battles of September 24, and October 4, 1862.

HANNIBAL

Bank of the State of Missouri (branch). It does not appear that this branch ever opened. According to one source, the branch that was to open here was given to Palmyra instead.

W.C. Ebert & Co. Scrip.

10¢ November 17, 1862 Dog and safe center; Indian maiden and Ceres left. Other denominations were probably issued.

Hannibal City Warrants. According to one source, the city issued circulating notes in the form of warrants during the 1840s. None are known to exist.

Woolworth & Co. Scrip.

5¢ Undated 1860s or 1870s Pink and black. Imprint: Woolworth & Graham NY.
The text of this note refers to:
Woolworth & Co. St. Joseph & Hannibal
Woolworth & Moffat Denver Colo. Terr.
Woolworth & Graham New York

It is not clear just where the note was issued nor when, but Colorado was a territory from 1861 to 1876.

INDEPENDENCE

Jackson County Scrip. "The History of Jackson County" (1881) makes numerous references to Jackson county warrants and also to county criminal scrip, county law and equity court scrip and county circuit court scrip. The exact nature of these items is not known.

Labor Exchange. Scrip. This was an experiment begun by G.B. DeBernidi in the 1890s to circumvent the use of money. The scrip was designed to be the medium of exchange in a barter system wherein labor and goods were exchanged at a local labor exchange office. Independence was the head office of the whole system, which within a few years had hundreds of branches in 20 states. The notes fall into two series: 1)those with a globe and woman obverse and train and archway reverse (two or three varieties are known); and 2) those which look something like checks, with two vignettes flanking an inscription on the back. Both are denominated not in dollars, but in units. The first series have printed denominations of 5/100 unit, 1/10 unit, ¼ unit, ½ unit, 1, 2 and 5 units (higher values may exist). The second series does not have fixed denominations, but had the value written in. All of the notes bear dates between 1895 and 1898. The only Missouri branch for which a note is known is #183 at Marshall, Mo. No notes are known for the Independence branch.

P. Roberts, Mail Contractor. Scrip.

10¢ no date. Stagecoach in center.
25¢ no date. Same design.
50¢ no date. Same design.

These notes were "receivable for stage fare and other dues." Imprint: A. McLean Litho. St. Louis. Probably issued in the 1860s, as that is when McLean operated.

Southern Bank of St. Louis (branch). Authorized 1857; opened 1858. Became First National Bank in 1865. In August, 1862, Quantrill, Thompson and other Confederate guerilla forces attacked Union Colonel Buel's headquarters located in this bank building. The bank building was burned during the fight and according to one source, looted.

$5 Same design as parent branch issues. $102,000 of this denomination issued through February, 1861.

$10 Same design as parent branch issues. $110,000 of this denomination issued through February, 1861.

$20 Same design as parent branch issues. $120,000 of this denomination issued through February, 1861.

$50 Same design as parent branch issues. $25,000 of this denomination issued through February, 1861.

$100 Same design as parent branch issues. $55,000 of this denomination issued through February, 1861.

$500 Same design as parent branch issues. $10,000 of this denomination issued through February, 1861.

$1&$2 Notes may have been issued after 1861.

IRON MOUNTAIN

American Iron Mountain Company. Scrip. In the 1850s and 1860s this company issued currency in the form of checks or drafts which are referred to in counterfeit detectors of the day. No other information is available.

10¢ February 21, 1872. Red on black. Woman at left. National Banknote Company.
Other denominations probably were issued. This company was founded in 1845 and owned a rail-

road and tens of thousands of acres of land. The old equipment can still be seen though the mine is no longer being worked. The company also ran a flour mill and general store

IRONDALE

E. Harrison & Company. Scrip. 5 Cents 187-. This company ran the Irondale furnace, seemingly for smelting iron, and was still operating in the 1880s..

JACKSON

Bank of the State of Missouri (branch). Opened 1841 (?). Closed in 1853 when the branch was moved to Cape Girardeau.

$10 Design unkown (probably same as parent branch issues). $53,970 issued through October, 1852

$20 Design unknown. $145,080 issued through October, 1852.

Loan Office of the State of Missouri (branch). In the fall of 1821, this branch was authorized to issue $50,300 in Loan Office scrip (see St. Charles for description.) It is not known for certain whether any was actually issued. None is known to exist today.

JEFFERSON CITY

Bank of the State of Missouri. (branch). Authorized in 1859, but never actually opened.

C.W. Brand. Scrip.

25¢ April 2, 1862. Red and black. Ceres and Indian right; dog and safe in center.

50¢ April 2, 1862. Red and black. Ceres and Indian right; horse in center

Both of these notes are payable in Confederate notes. Other denominations are likely.

Cole County Warrants.

$100 1864 No description.

In 1864 the county authorized the distribution of warrants in $100 denominations to Federal volunteers from Cole county

Department of Corrections (state prison). Scrip

5 cents

10 cents

25 cents

50 cents

These were printed in booklets, five coupons to a pane. They appear to have first been issued about 1941.

Jefferson City. Warrants. According to one source, Jefferson City issued warrants for circulation in the 1840s. No description is available and none are known to exist.

JOPLIN

Joplin Clearing House. Scrip.

$5 No description available.

Other denominations undoubtedly were issued. These notes were first issued November 6, 1907 and were retired February 7, 1908. A total of $76,400 worth was issued.

To be continued

WANTED
KANSAS NATIONALS

TYPE NOTES WANTED

Any Original Series $10 V.G. or better pay	700
Any Original Series $20 V.G. or better pay	700
Any Series of 1875 $50 V.G. or better pay	2500
Any Series of 1875 $100 V.G. or better pay	2500
Any Brown Back $100 V.G. or better pay	900
Any 1882 Dated Back $50 V.G. or better pay	1000
Any 1929 Type II $50 V.G. or better pay	700

CHARTER NUMBERS WANTED

We will pay $350 for any of the following Charter Numbers, any type in VG or better.

#1448	#3066	#3521	#3706	#3833	#6326
#1732	#3090	#3524	#3726	#3835	#6333
#1828	#3108	#3531	#3737	#3844	#6392
#1838	#3148	#3542	#3745	#3852	#7218
#1913	#3194	#3559	#3748	#3853	#7412
#1927	#3199	#3563	#3751	#3861	#7535
#1957	#3213	#3564	#3756	#3880	#8107
#2001	#3249	#3567	#3758	#3888	#8308
#2192	#3265	#3569	#3759	#3900	#8339
#2427	#3277	#3577	#3769	#3928	#8357
#2538	#3360	#3594	#3775	#3961	#8525
#2640	#3384	#3596	#3776	#3970	#8974
#2809	#3386	#3612	#3787	#3992	#9097
#2879	#3394	#3630	#3790	#4032	#10902
#2954	#3431	#3649	#3791	#4036	#11047
#2973	#3440	#3657	#3795	#4150	#11154
#2990	#3443	#3658	#3803	#4288	#11887
#3002	#3473	#3667	#3805	#4317	#14163
#3018	#3509	#3695	#3807	#4619	
#3035	#3512	#3703	#3812	#6072	

There are many other Kansas Nationals that we are interested in other than those listed above. If you have any Kansas Nationals for sale, please write giving the charter number, type and Friedberg numbers. Please price all notes in your first correspondence as we will not make offers. If you are selling rare Kansas Nationals elsewhere you are not getting top dollar.

We Also Want Uncut Sheets of Kansas Nationals

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Excerpts From the "Report on the Finances 1855-6"

While researching several items, I located some interesting information in the REPORT ON THE FINANCES 1855-6. The full title of this informative publication is *Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the State of Finances, for the year ending June 30, 1856.* It was printed by P. Nicholson, Printer, Washington, D. C. in 1856.

Statement "N" deals with the balances due from banks, formerly depositories of the public money, which are unavailable, and have been so reported by the Treasury for a number of years. There are 39 banks named, with locations, and the amount due per the last statement of the Treasury. In short, this is a listing of 39 banks which failed, and their outstanding circulation, as of 1856. Also, there is a short statement regarding some of the banks, giving some background information on their failures.

It is hoped that this reprint of the REPORT ON THE FINANCES will give students of obsolete currency some information on specific banks.

HARRY G. WIGINGTON

STATEMENT N.

Statement of balances due from banks, formerly depositories of the public money, which are unavailable, and have been so reported by the Secretary of the Treasury for a number of years.

No.	Name and style of the banks.	Amount due per last settlement of the treasury.
1	Bank of Vincennes	$168,511.64
2	Bank of Missouri	159,199.87
3	Bank of Tombecbe, Alabama	98,178.70
4	Bank of Washington, Pennsylvania	5,658.15
5	Bank of Steubenville, Ohio	300,056.33
6	Elkton Bank of Maryland	25,372.19
7	Bank of Somerset, Maryland	62,420.36
8	Farmers, Mechanics, and Manufacturers' Bank of Chillicothe, Ohio	29,729.45
9	Miami Importing and Exporting Company	3,469.54
10	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Greencastle	595.00
11	Commercial Bank of Buffalo	846.94
12	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburg	1,311.00
13	Centre Bank of Pennsylvania	6,381.73
14	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati	16,753.00
15	Bank of Illinois, Shawneetown	46,909.59
16	Saline Bank, Virginia	10,121.00
17	Juniata Bank of Pennsylvania	3,200.00
18	Bank of Edwardsville, Illinois	46,973.00
19	German Bank of Wooster	4,023.42
20	Bank of Columbia	49,225.66
21	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana	31,683.90
22	Franklin Bank of Alexandria	48,000.00
23	Union Bank of Tennessee	246,905.21
24	Planters' Bank of Tennessee and branches	271,630.87
25	Franklin Bank of Cincinnati	12,753.52
26	Agricultural Bank of Mississippi	583,404.30
27	Franklin Bank of Boston	12,331.25
28	Merchants' Bank of Alexandria	3,217.00
29	Parkersburg Bank	198.00
30	Urbana Bank	2,839.00
31	Huntington Bank	2,380.00
32	Lebanon Miami Banking Company	9,575.00
33	Bedford Bank	4,059.57
34	Bank of Cincinnati	3,846.00
35	Commercial Bank of Cincinnati	1,021.50
36	Bank of Columbia, Georgetown	469,113.50
37	Commercial Bank of Lake Erie	10,900.00
38	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati	20,213.01
39	Bank of the Metropolis	3,059.64
		2,776,067.84
	Deduct the amounts paid, and held up for payment, in the following banks, viz:	
	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Indiana	$31,683.90
	Agricultural Bank, Mississippi	583,404.30
	Bedford Bank	4,059.57
	Commercial Bank of Lake Erie	10,900.00
	Union Bank of Tennessee	246,905.21
	Planters' Bank and Branches	271,630.87
	Franklin Bank, Cincinnati	12,753.52
	Bank of Washington, Pennsylvania	5,658.15
		1,166,905.52
		1,609,072.32

No. 1.—*Bank of Vincennes.*—In 1821, an arrangement was made with this bank for the security of this debt, by which sundry tracts and lots of land, and other securities, were vested in trustees, to be sold for its payment. In March, the Secretary of the Treasury was advised that the debt would be nearly all lost. On the 3d September, 1830, the district attorney was instructed to institute suit against the bank and sell all the trust property. One of the tracts of land was sold in 1831 to William H. Neilson for $6,000, and the remainder of the trust property was disposed of at auction for $2,650.40; and on the 14th January, 1833, the district attorney reported that the above sums were all he expected to realize in the case, the bank being hopelessly insolvent. On the 16th July, 1834, the department informed the district attorney of a suspected abstraction of the funds of the bank, previous to its failure, to avoid the claims of creditors; and instructed him to inquire into the matter, and if there should appear a probability of establishing the fact, to engage associate council in any legal proceedings that might be necessary. On the 24th March, 1835, the district attorney reported that nothing new could be established, and the matter was suffered to rest. On the 3d January, 1856, the district attorney was again written to by the department, and a full history of the case, from its earliest stages, furnished him, with a request to ascertain what disposition has been made of the assigned property, and the proceeds arising therefrom; and, also, whether there has been legal proceedings commenced against the officers of the bank, to make them liable for the debt due the government beyond the property assigned, to which no reply has been received.

No. 2.—*Bank of Missouri.*—This bank failed in 1821. In 1823, its officers assigned and transferred to the United States, for the security and ultimate payment of this debt, notes, bonds, judgments and real estate due and belonging to it, amounting to $189,237.19. These evidences of debt were placed in the hands of George S. Strother, esq., a special agent appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, for collection, and for which he receipted, January 20, 1823. Mr. Strother entered upon the duties of his agency soon after, brought suits, recovered judgments, foreclosed mortgages, caused executions to be issued and levied on real estate, &c., and the property sold; most of which he bought in as agent of the United States. Mr. Strother surrendered his agency in 1830, and was succeeded by Messrs. Shannon, O'Fallon and Maginis, they by A. S. Jones, and he finally by the district attorney A. S. Maginis.

Of the sum of $194,402.17, which consisted of judgments, mortgages, rents, interest, &c., in Mr. Strother's hands, but $40,503.69 and $6,078.61 compensation, allowed Mr. Strother as agent, have been collected. On the 1st February, 1850, the district attorney was furnished with a history of this case by the department, and requested to give his early attention to the matter, with a view to closing the account against this bank. On the 25th January, 1856, Charles D. Drake, esq., acting district attor-

PAPER MONEY OCTOBER 1975

ney, advised the department that Mr. Reynolds, the district attorney, was then in Cuba, on government business, and on his return would doubtless give the subject his usual diligent attention. This case is now in the hands of the proper government officer, but the department is without advice as to the probable eventuality of success.

No. 3.—*Bank of Tombecbee, Alabama.*—Suit was instituted in this case July 21, 1827, and in December following, a transfer was made by the bank of notes discounted, bonds, judgments, &c., to an amount exceeding the debt to the United States. The district attorney was instructed to suspend legal proceedings, on the debts assigned being secured to his satisfaction, and to grant indulgence to the parties of 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Henry Hitchcock, esq., then district attorney, was appointed to carry this arrangement into effect, and all the notes, bonds, &c., assigned, were placed in his hands for collection. Mr. Hitchcock collected at different times, and paid over to the United States, the sum of $117,987.90. A large amount of these debts still remains uncollected. Mr. Hitchcock, although repeatedly requested, failed to make a report before his decease, of his transactions in the premises. On the 1st March, 1856, the district attorney for southern Alabama was put in posession of all the information respecting this case within the knowledge of the department, and requested to ascertain the whereabouts of the missing securities, and the responsibility of the officers of the aforesaid bank to meet their obligations to the government. The district attorney, on the 17th March, and April 8, 1856, advised the department that the case was utterly hopeless, both in regard to a recovery of the lost securities and the balance due.

No. 4.—*Bank of Washington, Pennsylvania.*—This bank failed in 1817. To secure the debt due by this bank to the United States, George Baird, William Baird, and Thomas H. Baird, on January 12, 1821, executed a bond to the United States for $3,784.47, payable in eight annual instalments, with interest from the date thereof. On the same day, George Baird, John Wilson, and William Baird executed a similar bond for $4,000, with like conditions, making the debt due and thus secured by the bank $7,784.47.

The obligors on these bonds made payment on account of interest and principal at different times, amounting to $9,657.73, leaving a balance due, on the 20th August, 1842, of $5,658.88. On the 18th August, 1856, an act was passed for the relief of Thomas H. Baird, administrator of Absalom Baird, a commissioned surgeon in the army of the revolution. From the amount thus appropriated, the balance due on the above bonds has been suspended as security for the debt.

No. 5.—*Bank of Steubenville, Ohio.*—This bank stopped payment in 1825, and in that year an agreement was made with the Secretary of the Treasury, by which the bank confessed judgment for $170,000, and gave its note for the amount, payable January 1, 1827, with interest. B. Wells & Co., debtors to said bank, also confessed judgment for $120,000, and gave their two notes for $60,000 each to the United States, one payable January 1, 1830, and the other December 31, 1830, each bearing interest from January, 1827. The parties having failed to comply with the terms of this arrangement, executions issued against both the bank and Wells & Co. The amount collected and paid into the treasury, from the sale of property belonging to the bank and Wells & Co., was $38,295.13. A general proposition for compromise was made, under the act of March 3, 1837, the result of which is unknown to the department.

towards the close of the last war with Great Britian, received and held certain notes of the Elkton Bank on special deposite. Suit having been ordered on these notes, the bank assigned two notes of P. Thomas to the United States, amounting to $20,000. The payments credited on said notes amount to $20,184.06, and warrants were drawn to cover the interest in favor of the Treasury of the United States. The balance due the United States, December 31, 1843, for principal and interest, was $25,372.19. The district attorney, on the 30th April, 1856, advised the department that the debt was desperate, all the officers of the bank having passed away, and the act of the general assembly of Maryland of 1810 having absolved all those concerned therein from individual liability.

No. 7.—*Bank of Somerset, Maryland.*—On the 15th July, 1820, an agreement was entered into between the Comptroller of the Treasury, on behalf of the United States, and directors of this bank, by which the latter entered into bond to pay the principal of this debt on or before the expiration of five years. The bond not being paid at maturity, the district attorney of Maryland was instructed to institute suit against the parties. Suit was instituted, but never decided for want of the report of the accountant, and was finally stricken off the docket. The amount due by this bank, February 1, 1844, exclusive of interest, was $62,420.36. On the 7th April, 1856, the district attorney was furnished with all the leading facts in this case, and directed to give it his personal attention, but up to this time has made no report of the proceedings.

8.—*Farmers, Mechanics and Manufacturers' Bank of Chillicothe, Ohio.*—At the time this bank stopped payment, in 1817, the receiving and disbursing agents were in posession of its notes and bills to the amount of $23,905. Suit was instituted against the bank, and at September term, 1823, judgment was obtained for $29,729.45 and costs, upon which executions issued, which were returned, "no goods, no lands."

On the 16th April, 1856, the district attorney was informed of all the facts in this case known to the department, and requested to give it his immediate attention, to which that officer has made no reply.

9.—*Miami Importing and Exporting Company.*—In this case, the bank claimed a greater sum than the balance against it. The suit brought was tried at June term, 1825, and the court allowed a credit of $5,417.41, and judgment was rendered for 3,373.59. Further proceedings were suspended to enable the parties to petition Congress for relief. On the 21st April, 1856, the district attorney was written to by the department, and put in possession of all the information within its reach. No report has been received from that officer.

10.—*Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Greencastle, Pennsylvania.*—This bank stopped payment in 1817. Judgment was obtained in 1821, against Matthew Lund, cashier, and the president, directors and company for $595, for which an execution was issued, and returned "nulla bona." On the 25th April, 1856, the district attorney for Eastern Pennsylvania was written to concerning the debt, and requested to ascertain the liability of the defendants or their legal representatives to meet the claim of the United States, but the department is unadvised of his action in the premises.

11.—*Commercial Bank, Buffalo.*—On the 25th October, 1837, this bank failed to comply with the requisitions made upon it in conformity with the first section of the act of Congress for adjusting the remaining claims upon

12.—*Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Pittsburg.*—This claim arose from a deposite of the notes of this institution in the Bank of Columbia, as early as January 1, 1817, which were included in the special deposite transferred by the Bank of the United States. On the 29th April, 1856, the district attorney was requested to furnish a full history of this case, with a view to its settlement, but the result of his labors has not yet been communicated to the department.

13.—*Centre Bank of Pennsylvania.*—This bank stopped payment in 1823. On the 26th March, 1826, it executed a bond to the United States for $10,901.25, and on the 20th June, 1826, paid $1,000. It also assigned to the United States the bond of John Norris, dated August 8, 1821, for $11,500, the payment of which was secured by mortgage on real estate, from John Norris and James Chiswell. These papers were delivered to the district attorney, where it is believed they still remain. The sum of $4,500 has since been collected from the proceeds of a sale of Mr. Norris's property. On the 26th June, 1856, the district attorney was fully advised of all the facts in this case, and requested to report all the proceedings had therein. The department has not yet been advised of the result of his labors.

14.—*Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati.*—On the 8th March, 1822, the bank was indebted to the United States in the sum of $36,966.01. Joseph S. Benham, esq., by letter dated May 12, 1831, informed the department that while he was district attorney for Ohio, he recovered a judgment for a large amount against this bank, in favor of the United States, which was still unsatisfied. A large amount of the stock of this institution was at its failure transferred by the stockholders to the bank, in payment of their debts, and in this way the fund to which the creditors had a right to look for payment was absorbed. The supreme court of Ohio decided that the transfer was illegal, and that the stockholders were liable in chancery to the amount of their stock. Proceedings were commenced against the stockholders in June, 1831, but the result thereof is unknown at this time to the department. The district attorney, on the 3d July, 1856, was furnished with all the information known to the Solicitor of the Treasury, and requested to investigate the matter thoroughly, with a view to the final disposition of the case. No answer thereto has been received.

No. 15.—*Bank of Illinois, Shawneetown.*—This bank stopped payment in 1825. In 1828 it made an assignment to the district attorney of debts due the bank to a large amount. Of the debts thus assigned, collections had been made to the amount of $25,173.16, and there yet remained to be collected about $2,000 of good debts, and $16,000 of bad or doubtful, on which no calculation could be made, (*vide* district attorney's report dated April 23, 1836.) In April, 1856, the district attorney for southern Illinois was furnished with all the information concerning this case known to the department, with instructions to use his best endeavors to secure the debt, and ultimately close this case. No report has been received.

No. 16.—*Saline Bank, Virginia.*—Suit brought in this case against the stockholders of the bank, the bank itself being hopelessly insolvent, in August, 1820. In 1825 the court decided that the stockholders were not liable, and at January term, 1828, the Supreme Court confirmed the decision.

No. 17.—*Juniata Bank of Pennsylvania.*—This bank stopped payment in 1817. It has never been reported for suit.

No. 18.—*Bank of Edwardsville, Illinois.*—This bank failed in 1821. Suit was brought against it in the United States district court of Illinois, in March 1823; and judgment was recovered at June term, 1824, for $53,442.86. In the year 1829 an execution issued on the judgment at law against the bank, under which the banking-house and sundry lots of land were sold by the marshal for $1,189.29, and the marshal returned "no more property found." On the 6th March, 1833, the district attorney reported that the trustees of the bank were all insolvent. In the years 1834, 1835, and 1836, the district attorney reported that the receiver was using his exertions to make collections, but with little prospect of success; that the chancery suit was still pending, but that he had little hope of making anything out of it.

No. 19.—*German Bank of Wooster.*—Judgment assigned Adamson Bentley $3,857.72; judgment assigned Robert Bentely $165.70.

No. 20.—*Bank of Columbia.*— Not reported for suit.

No. 21.—*Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana.*—Under an act of Congress passed July, 1832, this debt was settled by compromise, and the amount was secured to be paid in three annual instalments of $10,561.30 each, from 15th March, 1833, without interest. The first instalment of $10,561.30 was paid at maturity; the second instalment of $10,561.30 was also paid at maturity; but the third instalment was not paid, and suit was brought to collect it, and the sum of $10,692.17 was collected, leaving a small balance not accounted for, which the present district attorney is in pursuit of. The whole amount collected is $31,814.77.

No. 22.—*Franklin Bank of Alexandria.*—Not reported for suit.

No. 23.—*Union Bank of Tennessee.*—Referred statements of payment to auditor for settlement, 22d April, 1856. Not reported for suit.

No. 24.—*Planters' Bank of Tennessee, and branches.*—Not reported for suit. Referred statement of payments to auditor for settlement 22d April, 1856.

No. 25.—*Franklin Bank of Cincinnati.*—Not reported for suit. Referred to the First Auditor for settlement (money having been paid) 22d April, 1856.

No. 26.—*Agricultural Bank of Mississippi.*—Case closed.

No. 27.—*Franklin Bank, Boston.*—Brought suit January 22, 1838, and the sum of $4,368.75 was collected. Judgment was obtained August 2, 1839, for $14,897.10. Execution issued, and was levied upon real estate, which was set off to the United States, by extent, for $9,784.15, the title to which is in litigation. Nothing further collected. Bank is insolvent.

No. 28.—*Merchants' Bank, Alexandria.*—Suit ordered in 1820, but never brought, the district attorney reporting the bank as hopelessly insolvent.

No. 29.—*Parkersburg Bank.*—Suit brought in 1820. In 1825 the district attorney reported that the cause awaited the decision of the Supreme Court, the questions being the same as Saline Bank in all respects. That case was decided against the United States, and this debt was consequently lost.

No. 30.—*Urbana Bank.*—Not reported for suit.

No. 31.—*Huntingdon Bank.*—Not reported for suit.

No. 32.—*Lebanon Miami Banking Company.*—Not reported for suit.

No. 33.—*Bedford Bank.*—Case closed.

No. 34.—*Bank of Cincinnati.*—Not reported for suit.

No. 35.—*Commercial Bank of Cincinnati.*—Not reported for suit.

No. 36.—*Bank of Columbia, Georgetown.*—Not reported for suit.

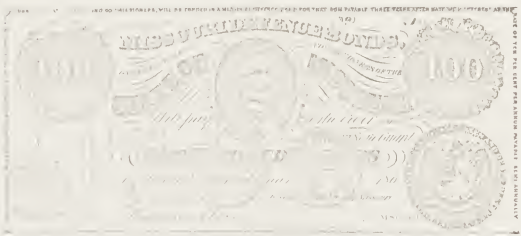
No. 37.—*Commercial Bank of Lake Erie.*—Case closed.

No. 38.—*Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Cincinnati.*—Utterly insolvent. Nothing done since date of settlement.

Civil War Close-Up

By Everett K. Cooper

A Penetrating Examination of a Civil War Period State-Issued Note and the History it Encompassed. The Note, a $100 State of Missouri "Defence Bond" Currency Issued Under Act of November 5, 1861. Catalogue as Bradbeer #19 and Criswell #19.



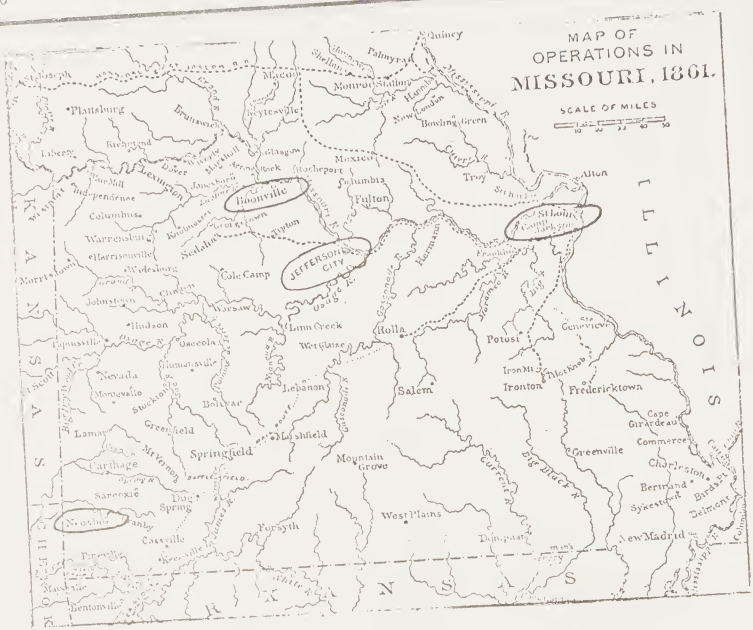
The year 1861 was an epoch year in the history of the United States. The Federal union was fractured by secession of some states, and the initial battles were fought to repair the fracture. The border states, Missouri, Kentucky, and Maryland, were submerged in a sea of agony of divided sympathies. Missouri had the most decisive internal reactions which precipitated into separate armed camps, brother against brother, and soon hostile conflict.

On May 10, 1861, Captain, and soon to be General, Nathaniel Lyon in command of a quasi-militia group of northern sympathetic citizens made a bold stroke and "captured" the citizen soldiers of the authorized Missouri Militia participating in their annual training encampment. This action, which caused the death of about twenty-eight civilians, opened the wound and forced action on both sides. The Missouri legislature in session at Jefferson City passed legislation for the organizing, arming, and equipping of the *Missouri State Guards* and authorized an expenditure of two million dollars to repel invasion. Command of the citizen soldiers was given to Missouri's most distinguished soldier, Major General Sterling Price. The purpose of the Guard at this date was mainly to preserve law and order and the autonomy of the state. Missouri was hopelessly endeavoring to avoid secession while denying the request of Lincoln for volunteers to a Federal army. Governor Claiborne F. Jackson on June 13, 1861 issued a call for 50,000 men to activate the newly-authorized Missouri State Guards; shortly after they found themselves in their first armed conflict with U.S. troops at Boonville.

However, the Guards had another formidable foe to fight, the economics required to support their organization. Initially Governor Jackson had utilized money from the state school fund to support the Guards, and the legislature had authorized mandatory loans from state chartered banks. Ironically, the Federal troops under command of General Fremont experienced the same plight and he had to seize funds from the U. S. Treasurer in St. Louis. Governor Jackson was able to obtain additional funds when the Confederate government on August 6, 1861 appropriated the sum of one million dollars for the Missouri Guards. The economic battle expanded when General Fremont, to prevent their use by the State Guards, seized the funds of the State Bank of Lexington in the amount of $960,159. Before this money could be taken to St. Louis for safe keeping, the State Guards attacked on September 20, 1861, and recaptured the funds. The money was returned to the bank, but on September 30th under the authority of the legislature the bank had to loan $37,000 to the state for the Guards; in return the bank was allowed to suspend specie payment on its bank notes. The Federal authorities countered by taking funds of all banks in their control and removing them to a safe storage in St. Louis.

After the action at Lexington the Missouri State Guards retired to Neosho, where the Legislature convened and passed the ordinance of secession. On November 5, 1861, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the sum of ten million dollars for the Missouri State Guards in defense of the state. The money was to be raised by a bond issue carrying 10% interest. A $100 bond and a $500 bond were authorized along with three requisitions for bonds designed to circulate as currency and be convertible into bonds and four low denomination notes for general circulation. The requisitions were in the denominations of $20, $50, and $100 and were to be signed by the Governor. The general notes were in denominations of $1, $3, $4, and $4½ and were to be signed by the State Treasurer. Apparently this currency-type bond was designed to provide the Guards with immediate funds for their operation.

In December 1861 a Colonel Snead, Adjutant General of the Missouri State Guards, returned from Richmond



with a treaty with the Confederate States of America which soon resulted in the Guards' muster into Confederate service and support by the finances of the Richmond government. This apparently ended the economic battle which the Guards fought since their inception.

The currency authorized by the November 5th act was engraved and printed. However, none is found with legitimate signatures, which indicates that it was never released by the State Guard. A general issue of interest-bearing paper money was authorized by the State of Missouri on January 1, 1862, only two months after the authorization of the Defense Bond currency. This 1862 issue did get into circulation and was apparently for general state expenses; also, the absorption of the State Guards eliminated their need for state money and thus that currency was not released.

Some of the interesting numismatic aspects of this $100 "Defense Bond" note are as follows:

The note, of much better quality than the general issue of January 1, 1862, was engraved by Keatinge & Ball of Columbia, S. C. As such this firm did not exist prior to March 13, 1862; thus the printing could have been no earlier than March 1862, or four months after the authorization act.

The vignette of Jefferson Davis is the same (except for frame and hatched background) as that of the $50 Confederate note of September 2, 1861, which first appeared on April 10, 1862.

Fine quality bank note paper was used, both watermarked (T. C. C. & Co.) and unwatermarked. The paper was northern-made but was not used by Keatinge & Ball for the C. S. A. notes they printed.

The prominence of the Missouri state seal was probably to emphasize that the southern faction was the legitimate state government.

Some suggested reading about the history of this period in Missouri is:

Battles and Leaders, Volume I

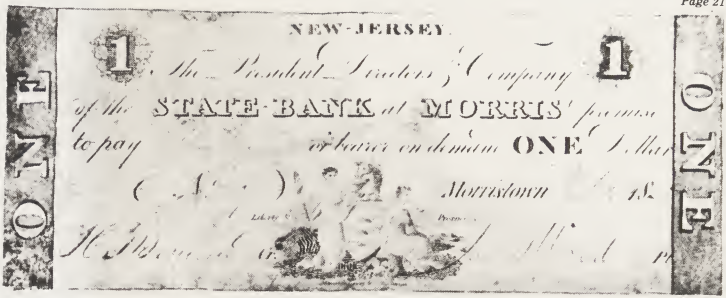
Grant Moves South, Bruce Catton

The Coming Fury, Bruce Catton

"Nathaniel Lyon," *Civil War Times Illustrated*, February 1968

"The Siege of Lexington," *Civil War Times Illustrated* August 1969

During the mid-19th century in Britain and Australia country bank notes were so designed that they could be cut in half and sent through the mail in separate envelopes, thus foiling thieves.



Note on State Bank at Morris, Morristown, N. J. at which O'Hara was employed before going to Missouri. Signed by James Wood as president. Some of the Missouri Exchange Bank notes were payable to James Wood or bearer.

William M. O'Hara Missouri Territorial Banker

By Ronald L. Horstman

(The following article is reprinted here by courtesy of the Missouri Historical Society, in whose *Bulletin* of July 1979 it originally appeared. For this version the author has furnished additional illustrations.)

When William M. O'Hara, a native of New Jersey, arrived at St. Louis apparently early in 1818, he found a rapidly growing frontier community of 3500 people with two banks of discount and deposit in operation. Each of these institutions, the Bank of Missouri and the Bank of St. Louis, had issued its own bank notes for circulation.

O'Hara purchased 240 arpents of land on the south bank of the Missouri River, in the Bonhomme district about 25 miles northwest of St. Louis, where he settled with his wife Susannah and children. Among the residents of this area were Justus Post, formerly a colonel in the United States Army during the war of 1812, and John Darby, an attorney who would serve as mayor of the City of St. Louis from 1835 to 1837 and from 1840 to 1841. O'Hara later became associated with both of these men in business activities.

He had brought with him a letter of reference from the State Bank of Morristown, New Jersey which read in part:

"William M. O'Hara has been a clerk in our bank for a number of years and in all things conducted himself entirely to our satisfaction. His conduct has been honest and honorable, his habits for sobriety and industry are unexceptionable and as a ready and correct accountant, we think it difficult to find his superior. Every variety of business transacted by banks is so familiar to him that he is well qualified to fill any such place in such institutions and we firmly persuade that if any banking company does once employ him either as clerk or cashier they will never have cause to regret the confidence reposed in him."[1]

This letter was signed by the president and all of the directors of this New Jersey bank, which had been established in 1812 and was to continue in operation until 1848.

O'Hara was appointed to the position of first teller in the Bank of St. Louis on February 11, 1818.[2] This bank had been chartered by the territorial legislature of Missouri in 1813, but because of the scarcity of local capital three years were required before sufficient stock subscriptions were obtained.[3] Finally on December 13, 1816, the bank commenced operations. On September 1, 1818, O'Hara was promoted to the position of cashier with the bank, replacing Theophilus W. Smith, and in that capacity he signed their circulating bank notes along with the president, Risdon H. Price. O'Hara continued as cashier through troubled times until the bank's ultimate closing on July 12, 1819. This left the Bank of Missouri, established in September 1816 under the presidency of Auguste Chouteau, as the only banking facility operating in St. Louis.

O'Hara felt that St. Louis offered many business

opportunities and in June 1819, when the termination of his bank employment was imminent, he rented a two-story building with cellar at 17 South Main Street from Auguste Chouteau. For this location, which was also known as 1 Chouteau's Brick Row, he paid $250.00 as the total rent for the first five months.[4] He then formed W. M. O'Hara & Co. to enter the real estate business, offering land for sale in the town of St. Louis and adjacent Missouri territory. O'Hara also formed a partnership with Abraham Beck for the administration of the estate of the late St. Louis postmaster, Aaron Crane. Beck and Crane had operated the Western Land Agency in conjunction with the post office. This combined business was located in the rear of the Bank of St. Louis at 58 South Main Street. O'Hara had a checking account at the Bank of Edwardsville, Illinois, which was the closest financial institution to St. Louis and often a competitor of the Bank of Missouri.[5]

On or about October 1, 1819, William M. O'Hara & Co. commenced an unincorporated banking operation under the name Missouri Exchange Bank, employing as cashier James Caldwell Canfield, who was born at Morris Plains near Morristown, New Jersey, on January 14, 1790. He was a nephew of Abraham C. Canfield, a director of the State Bank of Morris and one of the signers of the letter of recommendation for O'Hara.[6] The elder Canfield probably encouraged his nephew to go west to the Missouri territory to work with O'Hara.

The Missouri Exchange Bank issued paper money for circulation in the denominations of 12½¢, 25¢, 50¢, 75¢, $1.00, $2.00, and $5.00 which were engraved and printed by the firm of Maverick and Durand of New York. These notes featured newly developed geometrical lathe designs. Some of these notes were payable to James Wood (the president of the State Bank at Morris) or bearer and others to S. D. Russell (a director of the same institution) or bearer. This could indicate that the New Jersey bank had business connections with the Missouri Exchange Bank, but probably the names of O'Hara's former employers were used out of courtesy arising from past associations with him. The bank also issued "post notes" which were payable on or after a specified future date, the date and amount being filled in by hand.

Auguste Chouteau may have been upset to find that his new tenant had opened up a banking operation in competition with the Bank of Missouri, which was only a block away. O'Hara's rent was raised in November 1819 from $50.00 to $80.00 per month. A receipt given by Chouteau shows that the windows had been replaced in the upper part of the house and that it was now occupied by O'Hara's family.[7] Nevertheless between April 25, 1818, and February 21, 1821, William M. O'Hara continually maintained a bank account with the Bank of Missouri and a balance reaching $7,965.00 on occasion.[8]

Since the Missouri Exchange Bank operated without a charter, no reports were required and no records have been found concerning its operations. It is known from articles in the *Missouri Gazette* that its bank notes circulated at par during the entire period of its operation, which is more than could be said of most of the notes circulated from other banking institutions during that period. In a letter to the editor appearing in the *Missouri Republican* on July 20, 1826, Col. Justus Post is mentioned as an integral part of the bank and in a list of assets included in the Post letterbook is a notation, "Due from W. M. O'Hara and Co. of the Missouri Exchange Bank by agreement $27,600.00."[9] According to the diary of Mrs. Elizabeth Post, the wife of Justus Post, Mrs. O'Hara and their children visited

Fractional notes of the Missouri Exchange Bank

Bank of St. Louis note signed by William M. O'Hara.

$2 note of the Missouri Exchange Bank, with signature of William M. O'Hara.

$1 note of the Missouri Exchange Bank, with signature of William M. O'Hara.

the Posts' home for three weeks at Bonhomme and on another occasion the Posts spent eight days with the O'Hara family in St. Louis.[10]

The *Missouri Gazette* of May 24, 1820 indicated that the Missouri Exchange Bank redeemed ferry tickets of the St. Louis and Illinois Team Boat Ferry.[11] These tickets were scrip issued by the St. Louis Exchange and Land Office operated by Stephen R. Wiggins. O'Hara appears to have been a client of John Darby, as many of O'Hara's personal and business papers are included in the Darby papers.

During the period prior to Missouri statehood, St. Louis had two fire companies, the North Fire Company and the South Fire Company. On August 8, 1820, O'Hara was elected as a director of the latter and served for one year.[12]

The end of less than two years of successful operation of the Missouri Exchange Bank was brought about at the Missouri territorial legislative session of 1820, when an act prohibiting the circulation of private bank notes was passed on December 12, 1820 to become effective on April 1, 1821.[13]

In May of 1821, O'Hara left St. Louis to attend to some unsettled business at the Post of Arkansas. This settlement, established in 1686 on the Arkansas River a short distance from its confluence with the Mississippi, was the territorial capital and the oldest white settlement in Arkansas. While on this business trip in Arkansas he developed bilious fever, a liver disorder, and after a short illness died on August 21, 1821. The *Missouri Gazette* of August 29, 1821, states that "although he had been but a short time in the place, by his gentlemanly conduct he had so endeared himself to his acquaintances that his death will be lamented by them, his death has caused a blank in society which cannot be filled up. He has left a mother, wife and 4 children to mourn a loss which to them is irrepairable, yet it be gratifying to them, to know, that during his illness he was attended by friends who paid every attention to his wants.

O'Hara left no will and on August 27, 1821, his wife Susannah, Robert Simpson and Paul Anderson were appointed to administer his estate. On June 23, 1823, Justus Post was appointed administrator to replace Robert Simpson. No records could be found to indicate how or when the estate was settled but land deed records indicate that his property was divided between his wife and their children — Charles O'Hara; Helen, who married Davis Harrell; James O'Hara and his wife Isabella; and Susan O'Hara.[14]

Were it not for his signature appearing on circulation bank notes, an occasional mention in the press and a few documents preserved in the archives of the Missouri Historical Society, William M. O'Hara would be just another forgotten individual who helped to settle the Missouri territory

Missouri Exchange Bank check with inscription "St. Louis, M.T." (territory).

Missouri Exchange Bank check payable to "Wash Woman".

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:
Eric P. Newman
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(4) Receipt dated November 3, 1819, Chouteau Collections, Missouri Historical Society.
(5) Check dated February 20, 1819, Thomas A. Moore Papers, Missouri Historical Society.
(6) *American Families*, American Historical Society, Volume 4, 264-66.
(7) Receipt, November 3, 1819, Chouteau Collections, Missouri Historical Society.
(8) Bank book, Bank of Missouri, Banking and Currency Papers, Missouri Historical Society.
(9) Justus Post letterbook, undated entry, probably late 1819, Missouri Historical Society.
(10) Eliza Post diary, March 19, 1819; April 18, 1819; December 13, 1820, Missouri Historical Society.
(11) A team boat ferry was one propelled by a treadmill operated by a team of horses.
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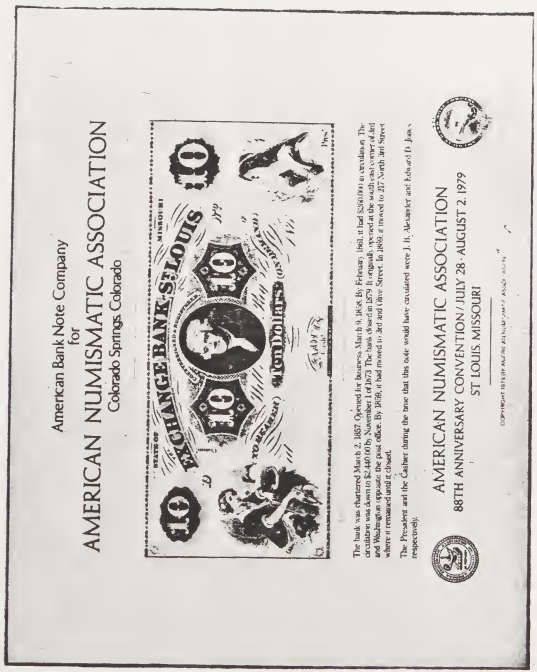
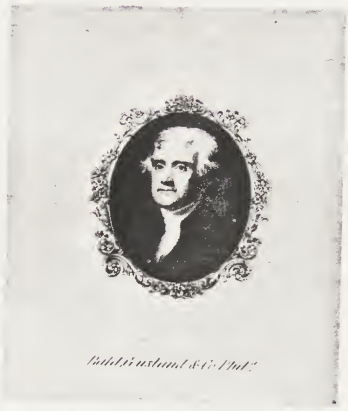
Some Observations on the 1979 ANA Souvenir Card

By GLENN E. JACKSON



The beautiful souvenir card printed by the American Bank Note Company to honor the 88th convention of the American Numismatic Association in St. Louis July 28 to August 2, 1979 presents an interesting study.



Die proof matching the center vignette.

The featured note of The Exchange Bank of St. Louis is not an American Bank Note Company original. Although I do not have an actual copy, four clues found on the note suggest this.

First, the ABC monogram below the number on the right center portion of the note was applied to identify plates the newly-formed American Bank Note Company inherited from the parent firms (the firms that consolidated in 1857 to form American).

Second, the vignette on the left entitled "Kate" has the copyright line ". . . in year 1857 by Baldwin, Bald & Cousland" which identifies the firm that originated it.

Third, the die proof of Jefferson matching the central vignette has Bald, Cousland & Co. Phila. identified as the maker.

Fourth, the American Bank Note Company imprint in the lower center border appears to have been dropped in after the border was made. I am sure had it been an original design the "tens" would have been spaced to fit—and the word TEN would not have been chopped into on both sides of the imprint.

The date is too late for Bald, Cousland & Co. I believe the original date was peened out and replaced by the later date.

The Vatican's series of 1977 reproducing masterpieces of classical age sculpture in its museums is notable for the dark backgrounds and the highlighting of the figures against them in a sort of chiaroscuro style. The resulting impression is one of marble figures dramatically lighted from below.

W.L. Ormsby and His Reputation —

Still More Illumination on the Boone County Bank Affair

THE famed iconoclastic 19th century bank note and stamp engraver Waterman Lily Ormsby, Sr., on whose somewhat shadowy business reputation further light was shed by documents in the National Archives dealing with the Boone County Bank affair (reported in *Journal* No. 162, pp. 60-65), appears again in a "supplementary statement" from the Indiana Office of the State Auditor dated January 1, 1861. It has been made available to us by Wendell Wolka, cataloguer of Indiana obsolete notes, and is reprinted here in its entirety.

This statement was signed by John W. Dodd, Auditor of State, whose name appeared in one of the letters addressed to Salmon P. Chase and reprinted in the aforementioned *Journal*. The writer, Judge John W. Wright, after giving his recollections of the Boone County affair, referred Chase to Col. Dodd for further information. Dodd's report is also noteworthy for his explanation of the procedures which should have been followed by bank note printers and his conclusion that "there is no evidence to convict Mr. Ormsby of a design to aid these men in the perpetration of this fraud . . . ."

Since the first of November and the date of this report, the Boone County Bank has been protested and wound up; its affairs revealing an attempted fraud on the part of those who put it in operation, which, had it been as successful as the projectors hoped, would have cost the people of the Western States nearly a quarter of a million dollars. On the 19th of September last the Boone County Bank was put in operation, by the filing of proper articles of association, and the deposit of fifty-five thousand dollars in the State bonds of Virginia and Tennessee. On the same day, the engraver, Mr. W. L. Ormsby, of New York, delivered, by the hand of the President of the Bank, blank notes for said Bank to the amount of fifty-four thousand dollars, accompanied by a certificate of the engraver, attested before a notary public, that this amount was all that was printed from the plates of the Boone County Bank, which plates were delivered the same day, by Adams' Express, forwarded by Mr. Ormsby.

The articles of association contained the names, as stockholders, of some of the most respectable citizens of Boone county, and there was nothing in the address or conduct of Mr. Spooner, President, or J. McLean, Cashier, to excite suspicion that anything wrong was intended.

The notes were countersigned and registered, and delivered to the Cashier of the Indianapolis Branch of the Bank of the State, upon the order of A. W. Spooner, President of the Boone County Bank, where, as we afterwards learned, they were held for account of a New York house who had furnished the bonds. It seems that Mr. Spooner, J. T. Sweet, and others in New York who projected this bank, had paid to a banking house in New York some six thousand dollars to furnish the necessary bonds and take the countersigned and registered notes; holding them a certain length of time, during which Messrs. Spooner, Sweet & Co. were to take them up by the payment of other funds.

About the first of October the managers of the Boone County Bank were enabled, by an arrangement with other parties, to take up from the Bank of the State a portion of the registered circulation, which was paid out in Toledo, and along the line of the Wabash road, shortly after which they went west in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri, and sold about ten thousand dollars, with forged signatures of the Auditor and Register, the notes being printed on the genuine plates of the Boone County Bank.

The want of means exhibited by the managers in getting out their genuine circulation, had led to suspicions that all was not right, and upon the reception of a letter from New York, that the parties were suspected of a design to commit some kind of fraud, the genuine notes of the concern were at once thrown out by the banks here, a run commenced on the Bank, which resulted in a protest for non-payment about the time they had succeeded in disposing of the first batch of counterfeit notes, the ten thousand dollars alluded to above. That amount is believed to be about all the counterfeit notes that they were enabled to dispose of in the short time they were operating.

Upon the filing of the protest, the bonds were immediately sold in New York, and, as will be seen by our bank statement of this date, the genuine notes are redeemed at this department in coin at par. The signatures of the Auditor and Register in the counterfeit notes is a miserable imitation of the signatures of those officers, and the paper on which these notes are printed is flimsy and dark, giving the note a blurred appearance, as though the ink had spread upon the paper. The paper upon which the notes were printed which were forwarded to this office, and which were countersigned and registered, is white and clear, and of greater thickness, giving the note a much better appearance. Whether this was done designedly by the printer does not appear.

Upon presenting the certificate of the amount printed, which accompanied the notes received here, to Mr. Orsmby, he at once pronounced it a forgery, and subsequent evidence has substantiated this beyond a question.

Mr. Ormsby, in his evidence given in New York upon the trial of Sweet, who was arrested for forgery, testified that he engraved the plates, and printed notes amounting to *two hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars*; that they were put in sealed packages in a box directed to the Auditor of the State of Indiana, and in the box was his affidavit that he did print that amount. This box was forwarded by A. W. Spooner, President, and the box containing the plates was forwarded by Adams' Express, and delivered by them.

This statement of Mr. Ormsby reveals the manner in which the fraud was perpetrated. The box containing the notes was in the possession of Spooner and Sweet until it was delivered here. These gentlemen of course opened the box, took out notes to the amount of *two hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars*, together with the affidavit of the printer, leaving fifty-four thousand dollars in notes, and substituting a forged affidavit that this was the total amount printed from the plates. There is no evidence to convict Mr. Ormsby of a design to aid these men in the perpetration of this fraud; and, while it is proper to state, in justice to that gentleman, that the Free Banking law of this State gives the officers of any free bank the right to procure their own plates and notes, and to furnish them to the Auditor of State, it is also proper we should state, in justice to this department, that Mr. Ormsby has acknowledged he committed a gross error, and disregarded the spirit of our printed instructions, (a copy of which was in his possession,) in giving the notes into the custody even of the President of the Bank, for had he forwarded the notes to this office by express, as he did the plates, the fraud would have been impossible.

The early detection of this fraud prevented an extensive sale of the counterfeit notes, and, while some individuals have suffered severely, the loss to the public has been quite insignificant when compared with what might have been accomplished.

It is to be hoped that the Legislature, at its approaching session, will so amend the Free Banking Law as to give the Auditor of State the control of all engraving and printing for the Free Banks, and thus prevent any further attempts at such wholesale fraud and villainy.

Contemporary Counterfeits

by Fred Schwan, I.B.N.S. LM #6

I like counterfeits. I am not talking about modern fakes meant to deceive collectors. There are very few of those. I am talking about the counterfeits made to circulate along with the genuine article. These are part of the numismatic history of the period. Contemporary counterfeits range in quality, they may have been good enough to fool someone in commerce, but they are seldom able to deceive a collector.

The mere fact that a given numismatic item was counterfeited is interesting information for a collector. The means and techniques used by the counterfeiters will also be of interest to collectors. If examples of the counterfeits remain for collectors so much the better, and I have contemporary counterfeits in my collection.

The money of the Confederate States of America was widely counterfeited. It was a bad situation: new money was hastily created and rushed into circulation. These conditions frequently cause problems when printing money. Add to this the fact that a neighboring enemy government (United States of America) promoted counterfeiting and harbored the counterfeiters.

Collectors of CSA notes take a considerable interest in counterfeits, study them, and collect them. They use precise terminology to differentiate among what many of us would simply call counterfeits.

Notes that copied genuine notes and that were made contemporaneously to circulate are called counterfeits. Contemporary notes made to circulate, but that did not copy genuine notes are called bogus or spurious notes, Modern copies made to fool collectors are called fakes. Raised and altered are other possibilities too. These terms seem a little cumbersome, but I think that they serve a good purpose for collectors.

The king of counterfeiters of CSA notes was Samuel Upham. Upham created counterfeits that he called facsimiles (he spelled it fac-simile). Supposedly these were to be sold as souvenirs, but Upham's own legend at the bottom of each note could be easily removed so that the notes could be spent in the south. Today, Upham counterfeits are much more rare with his imprint than without.

In 1874 a Doctor Lee wrote to Upham and asked him to explain the details of his Civil War souvenir scheme. The text of Upham's reply is reproduced below.

No. 25 South Eighth Street
Philadelphia, October 12,1874.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 3d instant, asking when I first commenced printing fac-simile Rebel notes; the number I printed: if I was the only person who printed those fac-similes; and if any of the designs were original with me, is received, and in reply I have to state that I commenced printing fac-simile rebel notes in the early part of the month of March, 1862. By reference to my memorandum book I perceive that I printed from the 12th of March, 1862, to the 1st August, 1863, one million five hundred and sixty-four thousand and fifty fac-simile Rebel notes, of denominations ranging from five cents to one hundred dollars, and presume the aggregate issue, in dollars and cents, would amount to the round number of fifteen millions of dollars.

In the year 1863 two individuals in New York (Haney & Hilton, the former since deceased) copied several of my fac-simile notes, and I have been told, sold large quantities to bogus Jew cotton brokers and other scalawags, who passed through the Confederate lines and purchased cotton from the Rebel planters. None of the designs of the notes were original with me. My fac-similes were all engraved from original notes, for some of which I paid three times their face value in gold.

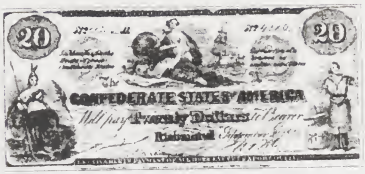
Perhaps it may interest you to learn why and how I came to publish fac-simile Rebel notes. I will inform you as briefly as possible.

In 1862 I occupied the premises No. 403 Chestnut Street, where I sold patent medicines, perfumery, stationery, and newspapers, foreign and domestic.

In the early part of March of that year there was a great demand for a certain issue of the Philadelphia Daily Inquirer, published by Wm. W. Harding, Esq. The

Contemporary counterfeit of $5 Confederate Indian Pricess note. Issuer unknown.

Upham counterfeit of $100 Confederate note. Note imprint at bottom.



Upham counterfeit of $20 Confederate note. Note imprint.

Upham counterfeit of $5 Confederate note. Note imprint.

demand for the paper was so great, even after the edition had been exhausted, that I had the curiosity to ask a customer what that particular issue of the Inquirer contained that caused so great a demand for it. He informed me that it contained a fac-simile of a $5 Confederate note, the first that had been seen this side of the rebel lines. I immediately called on Mr. Harding, purchased an electrotype plate of the $5 note, and had three thousand copies printed on French letter paper. They sold like "hot cakes," at one cent each. I supplied the trade at fifty cents per hundred notes. On the margin of each and every note was printed "Fac-Simile Confederate notes sold, wholesale and retail, by S. C. Upham, 403 Chestnut Street, Philad." This $5 note was of the date of September 2, 1861. The next note, a "fac-simile," was the $10, of the date of July 25, 1861. This note was first engraved by Frank Leslie, of New York, and printed in his Illustrated Newspaper in March, 1861. I purchased an electrotype plate of the $10 note from Mr. Leslie and struck off impressions on French letter paper, which I sold at same price as the $5 note. I made no distinction in price in consequence of the high denomination of the note. I sold a $100 fac-simile note at the same price I charged for a five-cent shin plaster. I sold the notes as curiosities—mementos of the rebellion—and advertised them as such in several of the most widely circulated papers in the Union. I enclose one of my circulars to the trade, with several notices of the press. I printed in all twenty-eight different varieties of fac-simile Rebel notes and shinplasters, and fifteen different postage stamps.

During the publication of those fac-simile notes I was the "best abused man" (by the rebels) in the Union. Senator Foote, in a speech before the rebel Congress, at Richmond, in 1862, said I had done more to injure the Confederate cause than General McClellan and his army. Since the close of the war I have learned that President Jeff. Davis during the rebellion offered a reward of ten thousand dollars for my corpus, dead or alive. Respectfully, yours,

Samuel Upham
(End of letter to Dr. Lee)

At the Memphis Paper Money Show, R. M. Smythe Co. auctioned a very interesting Confederate Counterfeit. The counterfeit was of a $5 note commonly called the Princess (Criswell type 35) because of the portrait of an Native American princess vignette. The note itself is rare. The lore of the counterfeit of this note is even more elaborate than of the note itself.

A counterfeit has been known to exist for many years. It is in a university collection and is in such bad condition that it is barely recognizable. This fact has been reported in the literature for Confederate collectors for many years.

Recently the auctioned note was located by a local dealer. It sold a few times, then was consigned to Smythe Co. for auction. On behalf of Smythe Company, Douglas Ball, Brent Hughes, Hugh Shull, and other examined the piece. Ultimately, they decided that it was a counterfeit. This was a matter of glee for the owner!

This brings up the question on my mind. What is a counterfeit worth? Joe Boling and I listed a number of counterfeits in *World War II Remembered*, and more recently I have been working on a book listing United States military payment certificates in which I include counterfeits. Therefore, I have given this matter some consideration.

Let us just take the case of military payment certificates (MPC). Counterfeits are an important part of the history of the issues. Genuine pieces were lithographed making them relatively easy to counterfeit, and counterfeiting was one of the reasons for conversion from one series to another. I have never seen any MPC counterfeits that I thought would fool anything but a beginning collector. I like counterfeits of MPC and include them in my own collection as do most other serious MPC collectors.

MPC counterfeits are not common. I have never seen a counterfeit of a key note, but I did see a com-

Upham counterfeit of $5 Confederate note. Note imprint.

mon replacement that had been altered from 5 to 50¢ in the process making it appear to be a rare piece indeed. Although I think that this was done contemporaneously, it is hard to imagine that someone went to the bother for a 45¢ profit. I really wanted that raised note, but I turned it down for $100, because I think that it is dangerous to pay "high" prices for counterfeits. Essentially, I think that it is reinforcing the inappropriate behavior. The theory is that if counterfeits sell for high prices, that we are encouraging a modern Upham to create fakes for sale to collectors as counterfeits. The line there seems too thin for me. By the way I eventually obtained the raised note for about $30 in trade.

Specialists in Confederate notes were confident that the counterfeit princess would sell for a very high price. Most thought that it would sell for more than a genuine piece. It did both of those selling for a hammer price of $10,000! I suppose that makes it the king of counterfeits.

I am sorry that I cannot tell you the point of all of this. Perhaps there is none. What are your feelings about counterfeits?

Rachel Notes

Something to Look Forward To

By Rachel Feller

Looking back now, it seems as though England is merely a dream. A far-off world where somehow the people are living without us. The days are still passing, the double decker buses are still running, everything is the same as before we left. However, I came home completely changed. Not only did I change as a person, but as a collector I was introduced to some fascinating people and a lovely way to spend one Thursday a month.

One day a month, I would meet my father at the Reading train station after a tiring day of school (I was in the "ninth year" at Highdown Comprehensive School in Caversham). Anxious to pull off my "jumper" with the school's insignia in the corner, I would wait in frustration for him to arrive among the crowds of people who were coming and going around me. (Yes, he was, of course, always late, unless you ask him!)

Trains to London Paddington are quite frequent from Reading Station, but we would rush anyhow onto the next one. The ride there would be quiet—both of us reading or staring silently out the window at the scenery flashing by us. Paddington is a huge and wonderful station, leading to so many fabulous places. En route to our first meeting of the I.B.N.S. London Chapter, we met up with Sydney DelMonte, who shared

Rachel Feller delivers her inaugural I.B.N.S. talk, London, June 1996.

challenge was handed him within an hour after his return, and accepted. On the morning of Saturday the 27th they met on the small island above St. Louis, and took their positions at ten feet distance. They both fired nearly at the same time. Benton's ball went through the right arm of Lucas, penetrated his body in the region of the heart, he fell.

Mr. Barton states thus:—

"At the last interview, he, Mr. Lucas, appeared "equally cool and deliberate, both of them pre- "sented and fired, so nearly together that I could "not distinguish two reports." He died in half an hour, aged 25 years and 3 days.

A BRIEF SKETCH BY HIS FATHER.

Charles Lucas was born Sept. 25, 1792, near Pittsburg, Penn'a; came with his parents to St. Louis in 1805, then 13 years of age; sent to Jefferson College, Philadelphia, 1806, at the age of 14 years; at college five years, coming home in 1811, aged 19 years, and read law in Col. Easton's office.

In 1812 an artillery company was formed by some of the young men of St. Louis, which tendered their services to the government in 1813, and Charles Lucas was appointed captain.

He was admitted to the bar in 1814, and the same year elected to the Legislature, and afterwards received the appointment of U. S. Attorney for the Territory.

1817, Sept. 27. "The infernal practice of dueling "has taken off this morning one of the first "characters in our country, Charles Lucas, Esq., "attorney at law. His death has left a blank in "society not easily filled up."

TERRITORIAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, FROM THE GAZETTE.

1813, Aug. 21. Act of the Legislature, incorporating the "Bank of St. Louis."

Auguste Chouteau, Jno. B. C. Lucas, Clement B. Penrose, Moses Austin, Bernard Pratte, Manuel Lisa, Thomas Brady, Bartholomew Berthold, Samuel Hammond, Rufus Easton, Robert Simpson, Christian Wilt and Risdon H. Price, appointed commissioners to open the books for subscriptions.

Sept. 20. Monday the books were opened, but owing to the distracted condition of the country, consequent on the war, the stock was not taken under the above notice of Sept. 20, 1813, and an application was made to the Legislature for a revival of the charter.

1814, Dec. 31. Notice is given by Thos. F. Riddick, Risdon H. Price and John Cromwell, that the books will be re-opened for the subscription to the stock of the said Bank of St. Louis. Capital, $100,000.

local sentiment, however, was divided. Late in 1861 the State Bank Commissioner classified the Banks of St. Louis as to their political sympathies:[1]

Union		*Confederate*	
State Bank Merchants Exchange	Circulation, $3,411,000	Bank of St. Louis Mechanics Union Southern	Circulation, $3,086,000

On August 16, 1861 Major-General Fremont, officer in charge at Saint Louis, demanded that the banks lend his organization $250,000. The Exchange Bank handled the loan, but all the banks participated. The contributions were as follows:[2]

Bank	*Coin*	*Bankable Funds*
Bank of Missouri	$10,000	$42,000
Merchants	10,000	24,000
Mechanics	15,000	15,000
Union	10,000	None
Exchange	10,000	17,500
Southern	10,000	12,000
Bank of St. Louis	5,000	7,500
State Savings	10,000	14,000
Boatmen's	10,000	16,000
Franklin	None	2,000
German	10,000	7,600
Total	$100,000	$157,600

The next year this was repaid with ten per cent interest.[3] Other demands were made later. These were not always met gracefully, but in one way or another the government forced the banks to advance a great deal of money. It was, however, all repaid with interest. It is difficult to say how

[1] Stevens, W. B., *St. Louis the Fourth City* (St. Louis, 1909), p. 312.
[2] *Banker's Magazine*, Sept., 1861, p. 235.
[3] *Ibid.*, June, 1862, p. 970.

large the total borowings were. Stevens is authority for the following estimate:

State Bank	$291,000
Boatmen's	154,000
Exchange	141,000
Union	68,000
Southern	10,000
Merchants	75,000
Mechanics	36,000
	$775,000[1]

Conrad, however, states that in all more than $2,000,000 was advanced before the close of the war.[2] At one time General Fremont seized all the specie in the vaults of the St. Louis office of the State Bank and issued a call to the branch offices to send what they had to him. His collections by this method were, however, extremely small. The Arrow Rock branch, being Southern in sympathy, buried its coin for a year and then secretly deposited it in a St. Louis bank where it remained until the close of the war.[3] United States bonds were purchased in large quantities. The State Bank alone had $599,000 in 1865.[4] There seems to be no record of the amount advanced to the Southern cause, but it was no doubt considerable. Large voluntary subscriptions were made to aid the families of soldiers on both sides. When the Western Sanitary Commission started such a fund the State Bank headed the list with a subscription of $5,000.[5]

Throughout most of 1860 the banks of Saint Louis at-

[1] Stevens, W. B., *St. Louis the Fourth City* (St. Louis, 1909), p. 312.
[2] Conrad, *Cyclopedia Mo. Hist.*, vol. i, p. 239.
[3] Napton, *Past and Present of Saline County* (1881), p. 476.
[4] 23rd Adjourned Sess., General Assembly Mo., 1865-66, *House Jour.*
[5] Conrad, *Cyclopedia Mo. Hist.*, vol. i, p. 239.

The banks took full advantage of the new law. The Union and City Banks soon became discredited, but most of the others continued to use "bankable funds" and accepted one another's notes. The Exchange Bank, however, persevered in its plan of action and refused to be a party to the agreement. The Mechanics, Merchants Farmers, and Western announced that they would attempt early resumption. The Boatmen's Bank refused all notes except those of the State and Merchants Banks, while the Building and Loan Association (later the Bank of Commerce) refused them all. The Farmers Bank of Lexington had been thoroughly discredited, but, after burning $912,680 of its notes, announcement was made that it had enough cash and assets to redeem all other notes outstanding, to pay its depositors, and to return the stock at par.[1] Part of its trouble had been due to robbery of specie by federal troops. Still its paper was generally refused. As a rule the notes of the stronger banks passed at ten per cent discount, but some of the banks kept separate accounts for each kind of notes.[2]

Fractional currency was forbidden by law, but in August, 1861 the Bank of Saint Louis began to issue small notes and the others soon followed its example. No attempt was made to enforce the law and the banks generally pledged their resources for their payment. Small change was so scarce that such notes were gladly accepted.[3]

It is somewhat difficult to get statements of condition of the various banks during the war. In January, 1861 all the banks except one declared their usual semi-annual divi-

[1] Letter from Mr. Aull, cashier, in *Banker's Magazine*, Nov., 1861, p. 395.

[2] *Banker's Magazine*, Nov., 1861, p. 394.

[3] *Ibid.*, Jan., 1863, p. 568 from *St. Louis Republic*, Dec. 16, 1862, and *Ibid.*, Aug., 1861, p. 156.

dends of five per cent.[1] In March, 1864 the State Savings Bank paid four per cent.[2] A consolidated statement for January, 1861 showed capital $13,178,000; specie, $4,160,000; and circulation, $8,000,000.[3] On July 1, 1862 the Saint Louis banks of issue reported their condition as follows:[4]

Bank	Circulation	Deposits	Specie	Other assets (000 omitted)
Western	$244	$244	$276	$101
Union	460	121	246	47
Southern	662	440	426	303
Mechanics	647	471	497	259
St. Louis	259	287	269	148
Merchants	608	836	529	611
Exchange	24	680	436	443
State	1,048	702	1,039	629
Total	$3,956	$3,784	$3,992	$2,536

The Boatmen's Bank, though not a bank of issue, was a strong institution. At this time it probably had $300,000 specie and as much more in "bankable funds".[5] In January, 1863 another consolidated statement was published showing in round numbers, capital $11,200,000; circulation, $5,000,000; deposits, $3,400,000; loans, $12,000,000; specie, $3,600,000; and notes of other banks, $1,300,000.[6] *The Bankers Magazine* in July, 1864 reported that the loans of Missouri banks had declined from $17,000,000 to $8,800,000 between January, 1861 and January, 1864, while in the same time the specie reserve had decreased from $3,500,000 to $2,000,000. In July, 1864 this latter was given

[1] *St. Louis Democrat*, Jan. 10, 1861.

[2] *Banker's Magazine*, Mar., 1864, p. 754.

[3] *Ibid.*, Feb., 1861, p. 660.

[4] *Ibid.*, Sept., 1862, p. 234.

[5] *St. Louis Democrat*, Mar. 4, 1861.

[6] *Banker's Magazine*, Jan., 1864, p. 506 statement for Jan., 1863.

business on January 1, 1866. The authorized capital was $5,000,000 of which $3,410,000 was paid up.[1] This gave it a capital far larger than that of any Western bank, and left it the undisputed leader of Missouri banking affairs. If the prestige of the old bank could be maintained, the future seemed bright. J. H. Britton of the Third National Bank of Saint Louis became president, and the former cashier, Mr. A. S. Robinson, was retained. New York connections were made with the National Bank of Commerce.

Although by far the largest bank in the state, it was not without competition. In July, 1867 there were national banks in nine Missouri towns, reporting a total capital of $7,459,000.[2] Some of its Saint Louis competitors were comparatively large institutions. The Third National had a capital of $1,049,000; The Merchants National, $700,000; Saint Louis National, $535,000; Union National, $500,000.[3] In addition there were a large number of banks operating under state charters and a great many private banking houses. Some of these were of considerable size. Between the time of organization and the failure of the National Bank of the State of Missouri, the banking power of the state grew rapidly; and, while the National Bank of the State of Missouri continued as the outstanding institution, its lead was steadily diminished. In January, 1868, sixteen national banks reported a capital of $7,500,000; circulation, $3,300,000; deposits including those of other banks, $9,300,000; and a cash reserve of 24.2 per cent.[4] The specie holdings were generally low. In 1869 out of $4,222,000 reserves, reported by eight Saint Louis banks, $3,476,000 represented legal tender notes and New York City deposits.[1]

[1] *Banker's Magazine*, Dec., 1866, p. 472.
[2] *Ibid.*, July, 1867, p. 56.
[3] *Ibid.*, Sept., 1865.
[4] *Ibid.*, Jan., 1868, pp. 544 and 556.

By 1871 there were 29 national banks in the state.[2] There were still many state and private institutions, but the larger ones had shown a tendency to take out national charters. The Boatmen's Bank was the one outstanding example of a big bank that preferred to remain under state control. As early as 1864 *The St. Louis Democrat* had advocated a general law, allowing any state bank to nationalize without a special act of the General Assembly.[3] The increasing concentration of reserves in the East was causing not a little worry; and in 1866 the Saint Louis banks took the lead in a conference in Chicago condemning the requirement of redemption in New York, Philadelphia, or Boston.[4] The figures here given serve to indicate something of the sort of banking field entered by the newly nationalized state bank.

Information relative to its operations prior to the panic of 1873 is difficult to obtain. It was merely one of a group of Saint Louis banking houses, and the statistics given are usually of the nature of consolidated statements. Such information as is available is mostly the result of disclosures at the time of the failure. It remained the chief depository for the state of Missouri and a sub-depository for Illinois.[5] It undertook the task of retiring the currency of the old State Bank and by October, 1870 only $535.00 was left outstanding.[6] In 1867 E. P. Curtis was elected cashier, succeeding A. S. Robinson. J. H. Britton remained president. On this date the surplus was given as $353,000 and

[1] *Banker's Magazine*, Jan., 1869.
[2] *Ibid.*, Sept., 1871, p. 168.
[3] *Ibid.*, Jan., 1864, p. 594. copied from *St. Louis Democrat*.
[4] *Ibid.*, Oct., 1866, p. 305.
[5] Stephens, *op. cit.*, p. 508.
[6] *Banker's Magazine*, Sept., 1871, p. 168.

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Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration. C.—Central illustration on note. L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

MISSOURI.

Missouri was admitted as a State in 1821.

ARROW ROCK.

Bank of the State of Missouri, Branch.

1. $10. C., Indian and white men on river bank, looking at steamboat, yacht and village on opposite bank, 10 each side. R. and L., male portrait, X above and below.

BLOOMINGTON.

Western Bank of Missouri, Branch (Opened in 1860).

BOONVILLE.

Bank of Commerce, Parent Bank (Opened in 1861).

Bank of St. Louis, Branch. 1858 #10.00 #35

William H. Triggand Company's Bank (Liquidated in 1863).

BRUNSWICK.

Dichy and Blue's Bank (Failed in 1860).

Merchants Bank of St. Louis, Branch.

CAIRO.

Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company.

CANTON.

Bank of Commerce, Branch.

Bank of the State of Missouri, Branch. #5.00 #10.00 People watching crescent formation on ground Aug 1, 1869

J. W. Hoke's Bank.

CAPE GIRARDEAU

Bank of the State of Missouri, Branch. #2.00 10.00

CARTHAGE.

Mechanics Bank of St. Louis, Branch (Opened in 1861).

CHARLESTON.

Union Bank of St. Louis, Branch.

CHILLICOTHE.

Bank of the State of Missouri, Branch. #10.00

COLUMBUS.

Exchange Bank of St. Louis, Branch.

FAYETTE.

Bank of the State of Missouri, Branch.

2. $3. C., man breaking ~~flax~~ hemp. R., 3 above. L., female seated, THREE below. (A photographic reproduction.) Same as #45
3. $10. Have no description. Same as #47
4. $20. C., two females beside money chest, steamboat at left, 20 each side. R., male portrait above, portrait of Jackson below, eagle on a limb in center. L., eagle on a limb, male portrait above, portrait of Martin Van Buren below.
5. $50. Have no description.

FREDERICKSTOWN.

Mechanics Bank of St. Louis, Branch.

FULTON.

Western Bank of Missouri, Branch (Opened in 1860. Liquidated in 1864).

6. $1. C., two mean breaking flax, 1 each side. L., female seated holding sheaf and sickle; red and black print.

GALLATIN.

Southern Bank of St. Louis, Branch.

GIRARDEAU.

Bank of the State of Missouri, Branch.

GLASGOW.

Exchange Bank of St. Louis, Branch.

J. S. Thomson's Bank.

Western Bank of Missouri, Branch.

Weston F. Birch and Son's Bank.

HANNIBAL.

Hannibal and St. Josephs Railroad Company (Chartered Feb. 16th, 1847).

T. R. Selmes' Bank.

Joshua P. Richards' Bank.

INDEPENDENCE.

Southern Bank of St. Louis, Branch.

Stone, McCoy and Company's Bank.

U. Turner's Bank.

JACKSON.

Bank of the State of Missouri, Branch.

JEFFERSON CITY.

Bank of the State of Missouri, Branch.

Clony, Crawford and Company's Bank.

KANSAS CITY.

Mechanics Bank of St. Louis, Branch.

Northup and Company's Bank.

KIRKSVILLE.

Bank of Commerce, Branch.

Bank of St. Louis, Branch.

7. $1. C., Indians on horseback spearing buffaloes. R., dog and safe, 1 above. L., girl's portrait, 1 above, ONE outlined in red. Buffalo vignette, same as No. 5, Vol. 39, page 120, The Numismatist.
8. $5. C., man carrying bag from mill, horse and colt, two boys on a bridge, eagle and shield below. R., 5 on red die. FIVE below. L., female portrait, Bank of St. Louis above; 5 on upper and lower corners. FIVE in red.

LA GRANGE.

Union Bank.

LEXINGTON.

Bank of the State of Missouri, Branch.

Farmers Bank of Missouri, Parent Bank.

No. 15.

9. $1. C., eagle on a rock, 1 at left, ONE DOLLAR on 1 below, ONE each side. R., female bust, ONE on 1 above. L., corn-husking scene, negroes, wheelbarrow, etc., 1 below.
10. $2. C., 2 in red, dog and safe at right, TWO 2 TWO on red die below. R., female portrait, TWO above. L., two cows, one lying down, mill and creek, 2 below.
11. $5. C., two females seated on the ground, sickle and spinning-wheel, cattle and factories. R., portrait of Washington. L., portrait of boy, 5 above.
12. $10. C., load of cotton drawn by six mules, another load drawn by two oxen, ducks below. R., Indian seated holding battle axe, 10 above. L., male portrait, 10 above, TEN outlined in red lathework.
13. $20. C., bust of Washington in an oval frame, a farmer seated on the right and a female seated on the left holding a rake. R., female portrait. L., male portrait; 20 on red die on upper corners. Printed in black and red.
14. $50. C., half-length of two men and a child; an anvil and wheel. R., portrait of a girl with a dove, 50 above. L., female seated holding a sickle and an oval portrait of a girl, FIFTY below.
15. $100. C., river steamboat, two men on a boat, village on opposite bank of river. R., Justice seated, 100 on a red die above. L., male portrait, 100 on red die above. Farmers Bank of Missouri and C C in red.

LIBERTY.

Farmers Bank of Missouri, Branch.

16. $1. C., 1 in red, spread eagle at right, ONE 1 ONE on red die below. R., female portrait, ONE on 1 above. L., wheelbarrow, three colored men and a boy, a man on horseback in corn field, 1 below.

LOUISIANA.

Bank of the State of Missouri, Branch. *1 00

MILAN.

Union Bank, Branch.

NEOSHO.

Exchange Bank of St. Louis, Branch.

Farmers Bank of Missouri, Branch (Opened in 1861).

NEW MADRID.

Bank of Commerce, Branch.

OSCEOLA.

Merchants Bank of St. Louis, Branch.

17. $5. V in red. R., three negroes rolling a large barrel, a negro driving two mules hitched tandem to a dray, steamboat, pig lead, etc., 5 on red die above. L., portrait of a girl, 5 on red die above. 1 Oct. 1859.

PALMYRA.

10 00 2 00 Bank of the State of Missouri, Branch. *20-1853 # 48

PARIS.

Farmers Bank of Missouri, Branch.

RICHMOND.

Union Bank of St. Louis, Branch.

18. $2. C., TWO on a green die. R., Indian with a spear looking at a waterfall, 2 above. L., female standing writing on a tablet, a child at her feet. Black and green print.

ST. CHARLES.

Southern Bank of St. Louis, Branch.

19. $5. C., river steamboat. R., female standing meside pedestal, 5 above. L., male portrait, FIVE above, FIVE in red. May 1, 1860

ST. GENEVIEVE.

Merchants Bank of St. Louis, Branch.

ST. JOSEPH.

A. Beattie and Company's Bank.

Atchison and St. Josephs, and Weston and Atchison Railroad.

Merchants Bank of St. Josephs.

20. $5. Have no description.

Western Bank of Missouri, Parent Bank.

21. $5. C., three cows standing by a stream, another lying down, and three sheep. R., girl's head, 5 above. L., a female standing in a gateway holding a pail on the fence. 5 above and below.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

$10.00 Western Bank of Mo. (1859)
$ 2.00 " " " " (1861)
1.00 " " " "
20.00 " " " "
5.00 " " " " (second type)

See Description on later page. page 32

Farmers Bank of Missouri Branch at Liberty
$5.00
10.00
20.00

Merchants Bank of Missouri Osceola branch
$10.00 Negroes moving freight on levee. Portrait Oct 1859

Bank of the State of Mo. Palmyra branch
$20.00 Aug 12, 1853

Farmers Bank of Missouri Paris Branch
$5.00
$10.00

Bank of Missouri

25¢ Type Set Half Size Receivable for deposits and payment of debts to the bank. 1820

50¢ Type Set Half Size Same as above.

$1.00 Bust of Jefferson, Levee scene in center. Dated Nov. 3, 1818

$3.00 Same. Dated Aug. 3, 1818

$5.00 "Bearer" written in ink. Same

$10.00 "Bearer" written in ink. Same

$20.00 Same

$50.00 Same

Bank of Missouri . Ste Genivieve branch

$1 00 Type Set Dated at St. Louis October 1, 1818

3 00 " "

5 00 " "

10 00 " "

20 00 " "

Bank of St. Louis (early bank)

25¢ Type Set Dated April 1, 1819

50¢ Type Set.

$1.00 An eagle on a cannon St Louis Missouri territory FEB 15. 1817 Smith Hammond.

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(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

MISSOURI (Continued).

ST. LOUIS.

Allen, Copp and Nisbet's Bank.

Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

Bank of Commerce (Opened in 1857).

Bank of Commerce, Branch (Opened in 1861).

Bank of Missouri.

Failed in 1821. The United States Government lost $159,199.87 through the failure of this Bank.

22. $5. C., bust of Jefferson on a pedestal, liberty cap on a pole at right, boxes, bales and barrels, three beehives and bees, four sailing ships on a river, the sun rising behind a mountain, V at right, 5 at left. R., MISSOURI across. L., FIVE across. Dated June 3, 1817.

No. 23

23. $10. C., similar to No. 22, with "Jefferson" below bust. R., MISSOURI across. L., TEN across, 10 at right, X at left of center. Dated June 3, 1817.

24. $10. Similar to No. 23, but word "Jefferson" not below bust.

Bank of St. Louis, First.

25. $2. C., an Indian shooting a buffalo (different from any vignette in Waldo C. Moore's "Buffalo Hunt"), 2 each side, 2 below. R., TWO. L., 2 TWO 2. Dated July, 1818. Silk fibre paper. Engraved by Leny & Rollins.

26. $3. Type-set note, no printer's or engraver's name, 3 in upper center. R., THREE DOLLs. across. L., ST. LOUIS across. Dated March 10th, 1817. Signed John B. N. Smith, Cash. S. Hammond, Pres.

27. $3. C., man plowing with two oxen, cornucopia, sheaf, tree and hayrick, 3 each side and below on small dies R., 3. L., THREE across. St. Louis, Missouri Ty., Mar. 18th, 1817. No. 54.
28. $5. C., a trapper, approaching a beaver in a trap, small stream and waterfall, V at right, 5 at left, V below. R., FIVE across. L., V FIVE V across. St. Louis Missouri Territory, April 18th, 1817.
29. $10. Have no description

No. 30.

30. $20. C., two large boats on a river, one with a mast, four houses on opposite bank, one three-story house on a high bluff, XX at right, 20 at left, XX below. R., 20. L., TWENTY across. Dated Mar. 18th, 1817 No. 56
31. Post Note. Engraver's proof. C., man in sulky, driving horse. R., Bank of St. Louis L., Post Note. Missoury Territory. 181—

Bank of St. Louis (Removed to Boonville and name changed to Bank of Commerce in 1861. Was a Parent Bank).

32. $1. C., Indians hunting buffaloes. ONE DOLLAR on ONE below. R., dog and safe, 1 above L., female head, 1 above. Red + Black
33. $2. C., white and black horse alarmed at flashes of lightning, cattle in stream; TWO DOLLARS on TWO below. R., 2 above and below. L., head of child, 2 above Red + Black
34. $5. C., a man carrying a sack of flour out of a mill, a horse, colt and two boys fishing. FIVE below R five on lathework, 5 above. L., large portrait of a lady, small 5 above and below. R + B
35. $10. C., steamboat, raft and hills at right, steamboat and city on left, white TEN below R., male portrait, 10 above. L., female portrait, X above. Green + Black
36. $10. C., row of steamboats at river landing, merchandise on wharf, TEN below. R., male portrait, 10 above. L., two men at work. X above. Red + Black
37. $20. C., portrait of Washington, female seated on each side, scythe, grain, cars, wand and anchor, 20 below. R., portrait of a girl, 20 above. L., male portrait, XX above Red + Black
38. $20. C., man plowing with two horses, a boy leading them, 20 each side. R., portrait of a child, 20 above L., half-length figures of two children with grapes, 20 above. Green + Black.
39. $50. C., 50. R., female and anchor; FIFTY above. L., female with battle axe and shield, FIFTY above; Comptroller's die below.
40. $50. C., female portrait between two cherubs, 50 each side below. R., white FIFTY across. L., same as right.
41. $100. Center at right, female head R., cherub above, 100 below. L., wharf scene, steamboats, merchandise, etc., 100 above.
42. $500. C., a female portrait R. and L., 500 above and below.

Bank of the State of Missouri, Parent Bank.

43. $1. C., female seated on ground, globe, books, chart, etc. R., 1 above. L., ONE above.

44. $2. C., steamboat. R., dog and safe, 2 above. L., State arms, 2 above.
45. $3. C., negro beating hemp. R., 3 above. L., female, wheel, etc., THREE below. Buff
46. $5. C., Dr. Kane and his party in the Arctic regions, dogs, boat, and icebergs R., male portrait, 5 above. L., male portrait, 5 above.
47. $10. C., Indian kneeling and white men, steamboat, sloops, etc., 10 each side. R., male portrait, X above and below. L., male portrait, X above and below
48. $20. C., two females seated, an iron safe, steamboat, etc. R., an eagle, male portrait above and below. L., an eagle, a male portrait above and below.
49. $50. C., a female seated on a throne, an eagle, shield, implements, cars, bridge, harbor and town. R., female seated holding an oval bust of Washington, 50 below. L., hunter with dog and gun, 50 above.
50. $50. C., Minerva seated, box, shield, demijohn and distant city, 50 each side. R., Henry Clay standing with hand on scroll, 50 below. L., frontiersman standing dressed in fancy early Western costume holding a flint-lock gun by the muzzle with stock resting on the ground, 50 below. Dated Jan. 1, 1847. No. 223.
51. $100. C., Indian on horseback shooting a buffalo, Indians and buffalo in distance, 100 each side. R., 100, male portrait above and below. L., portrait of an Indian, 100 above and below.

Bank of the United States, Branch, Second.

Barlow and Taylor's Bank.

B. F. Strout and Company's Bank.

Boatmans Bank.

Boatmans Savings Institution.

City Bank (Opened in 1858).

Clark Brothers and Company's Bank.

Durkee and Bullock's Bank (Liquidated in 1862).

Dwight and Durkee's Bank (Opened in 1862).

Emigrant Savings Association.

Exchange Bank of St. Louis, Parent Bank.

No. 56.

52. $5. C., Pilot Knob, showing cars and tunnel opening on side, loco motive, man driving four mules hitched to an ore wagon, trees,

etc. R., female portrait, 5 above. L., male portrait, 5 above. FIVE outlined in red lathework. Pat. June 2, 1857.

53. $10. C., portrait of Jefferson, 10 each side. R., bank building, three men with top hats, a man on horseback, two women and a dog in front of bank, 10 above. L., female seated holding a sickle, a dog at her side, 10 above. TEN outlined in red lathework.

54. $10. Unknown male portrait in center, lathework in orange color, otherwise the same as No. 53.

55. $20. C., men at work in a smelting furnace making pig iron; half-length portrait of a girl shading her eyes at right. R., male portrait, 20 above. L., portrait of Washington, 20 above. XX outlined in red lathework.

56. $50. Vignette covers upper half of note. C., L on a shield surmounted by an eagle, Liberty seated at right, cornucopia and sheaf at her side, Justice seated at left, train at right, steamboat at left, 50 on both upper corners. R., State arms below. L., male portrait below. FIFTY outlined in light red lathework.

57. $100. C., male portrait, C each side. R., same as R. of No. 53, with 100 above. L., large female figure with olive branch, steamboat, train and city below, buildings and waterfall above, 100 outlined in orange lathework.

No. 58.

58. $100. C., portrait of Daniel Webster, C each side, similar to No. 57 in every other respect.

Notes Nos. 52 to 58, inclusive, are proof notes, engraved by Bald, Cousland & Co., New York and Phila. Patented June 2, 1857. Not dated or signed.

Exchange Bank of Wm. M. O'Hara & Co.

59. $2. C., three sheaves, plow, rake, fork, scythe and hoe, TWO at right, 2 at left, TWO below. R., MISSOURI across. L., TWO across. Dated Oct. 1st, 1819. No. 497. Engraved and printed by P. Maverick, Durand & Co.

Farmers Bank of Missouri, Branch.

60. $2. Have no description.

61. $10. Have no description.

Franklin Savings Association.

Geo. H. Loker and Brother's Bank.

Haskell and Company's Bank.

John J. Anderson and Company's Bank (Failed in 1860).

L. A. Benoist and Company's Bank.

Mechanics Bank of St. Louis, Parent Bank.

62 $1. C., Liberty leaning on a column, cornucopia at her feet, eagle with arrows, shield and olive branch at right. R., 1 surrounded by ONE above; portrait of Henry Clay below. L., I, 1 above and below.

63. $2. C., three children looking at a book. R., girl's head, 2 above. L., Statue of Liberty with wreath and shield on which is 2.

64. $3. C., girl and boy with cattle. R., female and child, 3 above. L., blacksmith, 3 above.

65. $5. C., girl's head. R., farmer carrying cornstalks, 5 above. L., two blacksmiths, one shoeing a horse, farmer seated looking on, FIVE below.

66. $10. C., TEN. R., a mechanic's arm and hammer, a cherub and 10 above. L., half-length of a girl seated in a chair, TEN below.

67. $20. C., view of State House at St. Louis. R., male portrait, 20 above. L., portrait of two children, 20 above.

68. $50. C., half-length figures of three females in clouds, a bust of Washington between them. R., a steamboat loading at a wharf, 50 above. L., portrait of Clay, 50 above.

69. $100. C., four men, marble block, wheel, etc. R., 100 above, C below. L., a mechanic with a plumb, female bust on the left.

70. $500. C., large male portrait. L., 500 on a round die enclosed by a circle composed of FIVE HUNDRED's and 500's repeated, scroll work in each corner.

Merchants Bank of St. Louis, Parent Bank.

71. $5. C., four negroes rolling a large barrel of tobacco, bars of lead, bales, cart and steamboat, V at right. R., portrait of a boy, 5 above. L., 5 in red below, 5 above.

72. $10. C., X in red. R., same as center of No. 71, 10 in red above. L., portrait of a girl, 10 above.

73. $20. C., same as No. 71, portrait of a girl at left. R., 20 in red above and below. L., 20 in red above, 20 below. TWENTY in red in lower center of note.

74. $50. C., 50 in red. R., male portrait, 50 in red above. L., same as center of No. 71, FIFTY in red above.

75. $100. C., same as No. 71, 100 in red above. R., C in red, 100 above. L., male portrait, C in red below.

Missouri Loan Office (Capital $200,000).

76. $1. C., man seated in a boat, poling it, a beaver at right, ONE on 1 at right, ONE at left, 1 in oval below. R., ONE 1, 1 DOLLAR above and below. L., ONE on 1, 1 above and below. "This certificate shall be receivable at the Treasury or any of the Loan Offices of the State of Missouri in the Discharge of Taxes or Debts due the State for the Sum of One Dollar, with interest for the same at the rate of two per centum per annum from this date. (Date) 182—." The note is not dated or signed. Was to be signed by the Treasurer and Auditor. Rich. G. Harrison, Sc. Mis. Ri. ?

Missouri State Bank (In an 1844 list).

North Missouri Railroad Company (Chartered March 3, 1851).

Pacific Railroad of Missouri and Missouri River Railroad.

Pacific Railroad of Missouri (Chartered March 12, 1849).

Page and Bacon, Bankers.

77. $5. Have no description.

St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad.

St. Louis Building and Savings Association.

St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company (Chartered March 3, 1851).

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway.

Southern Bank of ~~Missouri~~ St. Louis (Opened in 1857. Changed to Third National Bank in 1865).

78. $1. C., ONE on 1. R., female portrait, ONE on 1 above. L., female resting on pillar, holding torch in hand, etc., ONE below. June 17, 1861
79. $2. C., 2. R., female seated resting on wheel, 2 above. L., female, wheel, anvil, screw, etc., TWO above. June 17, 1861 Green + Black
80. $5. C., steamship. R., female standing pointing to a column, 5 above. L., male portrait, FIVE above.
81. $10. C., X. R., four men dressing leather, 10 above. L., head of girl, 10 above.
82. $20. C., engineers surveying, 20 at left R., 20, 20 above, TWENTY below. L., female seated, TWENTY below. $30.00 →
83. $100. C., head of a girl R., State arms, sailor on the right, Indian on the left, 100 below. L. 100 above, C below. $100.00

State Savings Institution.

Tesson and Taujen's Bank.

Thompson and Elliott's Bank.

Union Bank of Missouri.

84. $1. C., ONE DOLLAR and ONE on oval die. R., female head, 1 above. L., negro boy beating hemp, ONE above and below. July 1, 1861
85. $2. C., TWO DOLLARS and TWO on ornamental die. R., Indian looking at waterfall, 2 above. L., female with pen and scroll, a child at her feet, 2 above and below. July 1, 1861 Green + Black.
86. $5. C., two Indians on horseback killing a bear. R., half-length of a lady and a man holding a child on his back, 5 above. L., male portrait, 5 above; on lower center, V FIVE V Red + Black.
87. $10. C., male portrait, steamboat, masts, etc., cupid and 10 above. R., 10 and cupid above, TEN on red X below. L., full-length statue on a dark background. Red + Black
88. $20. C., hunters, horse, game, dogs, fire, trees, etc., portrait of Cass and Webster above. R., child's head, 20 above, XX below. L., female head, 20 above, XX below. Red + Black
89. $50. C., two females erect crowning a female seated, a building in distance. R., head of an Indian, 50 above. L., Clay, 50 above. R + C
90. $100. C., apothesis of Washington, female, soldier, and two Indians; game cock below. R., Fillmore, 100 above. L., female, eagle, shield, etc., C below. Red + Black.

Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division.

Vassier and Newell's Bank (Liquidated in 1863).

Western Bank of Missouri. *

91. $1. C., man beating hemp, 1 above and below. R., 1 above and below. L., female seated on a rock holding grain in her hand, 1 above.
92. $2. C., two females. R., female portrait, 2 above. L., female portrait, 2 2 above, TWO below.
93. $5. C., cattle, sheep, stream, etc. R., head of a child, 5 above. L., State arms, 5 above and below.
94. $10. C., cars, steamboat, horses and men, X below. R., female feeding fowls, 10 above. L., female portrait, 10 above.
95. $20. C., hunters killing buffaloes, 20 below. R., male portrait, 20 above. L., beavers, 20 above.

W. H. Barksdale and Company's Bank.

* Should be St. Joseph as they are dated St. Joseph July 1, 1861 (1^{00}, 2^{00}) or ___ 18__.

William B. Newell's Bank.

Wm. Nesbitt and Company's Bank.

SAVANNAH.

Bank of Commerce, Branch.

Southern Bank of St. Louis, Branch.

SHELBYVILLE.

Mechanics Bank of St. Louis, Branch (Opened in 1861).

SPRINGFIELD.

Bank of the State of Missouri, Branch.

$20.00 Same as #49. VERSAILLES.

Bank of Commerce, Branch (Opened in 1861).

WARRENSBURG.

Union Bank of Missouri, Branch.

WARSAW.

Mechanics Bank of St. Louis, Branch.

WESTON.

Mechanics Bank of St. Louis, Branch.

J. F. and C. F. Burns' Bank.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

POST OFFICE CHANGE ST. LOUIS 1818-1820

25¢ Type set Twenty five cents in current money will be given for this note at the Post Office, St. Louis No date. Signed A.T. Crane postmaster Post Office Change on left end, Land Agency Office on right end. "Quart de Piastre" in center top.

25¢ Same Surcharged in red "ST Louis, Jan. 21"

25¢ Same. Pink paper "Receiv'd For Letters" on right end. Surcharged "St Louis Jan 21"

50¢ Same

50¢ Same. Surcharged.

75¢ Same

75¢ Same Surcharged

75¢ Same Surcharged "St. Louis Feb. 5"

Post Office Change cont"

25¢ Type set "The beaver shall receive twenty-five cents at the Saint Louis Post Office" "Land Office" on left. "Post Office on right end. Engraved by P. Maverick Durand + Co. (1820)

50¢ Same.

15¢ Same.

Missouri Exchange Bank of Wm. M. O'Hara + Co

12½¢ Type set St. Louis Oct. 1, 1814.

$5.00

Blank. Engravers proof

Missouri Loan Office Certificates

$ 300

$ 500

$ 1000

Bank of the State of Missouri

$ 0 (Dec. 184-) C. Steamboat and Train - 10 each side. Male portrait with X above and below on each end.

Page & Bacon, Bankers

$1.00 "This certifies that Thos. Brown has deposited in this office one dollar payable to bearer at the banking house of Flagg & Savage, Quincy, Illinois." Two vignettes. Dated St Louis Jan 1, 1862. Banking House of Page & Bacon

$3.00 Same

$5.00 Same

(2.00 note in Jan, 1853 indictment, but not necessarily Brown)

Union Bank of Missouri

$5.00 Same as #86 except on left is female portrait instead of male. Red & Black

$10.00 Same as #87 except center oval has woman with wheat & sickle instead of male portrait

Southern Bank of St. Louis

$50.00 Portrait of Andrew Jackson. Right woman with armor and flag. Left woman with sickle and wheat

$500.00 Negroes with horses pulling wagon with six cotton bales. Right Man's portrait Left Man's portrait. Red & Black.

Page & Bacon, Bankers (Same as issued notes except as noted)

$1.00 Depositor is F. H. Herrick, 185__ Three men. Right Portrait of Man Left woman with bucket.

$2.00 Six men, Rock, railroad bridge Right Male portrait Left Seated woman

$3.00 Woman, barrels, dock. Right Male Portrait Left Woman on Rose Trelace.

$5.00 Woman, sheaf of wheat, vegetables Right male portrait Left Railroad.

The Western Bank of Missouri

$1.00 Two negroes threshing wheat. On left side woman with sickle + wheat. Red + Black St Joseph July 1, 1861. "at their bank in ——."

$2.00 Two women with sickle + wheat. Womans bust on right. Girls head on right. Red + Black July 1, 1861

$5.00 Three cows standing, one seated, three sheep. On Right Girls bust, 5 above. On left. Missouri state seal, 5 above + below. Red + Black Dated St Joseph, —— 18—.

$10.00 Train, steamboat on river, canal boat, horses + men. Right woman feeding fowl, 10 above. Left man with long curls. 10 above. St Joseph —, 18— Red + Black.

$20.00 mounted Horseman shooting Buffalo. Right Man, 20 above, left Two Beavers, 20 above. Red + Black St Joseph —— 18—.

Sidney S. Anhalt, from 128 Ft. Washington Ave., New York, N. Y., to 600 West 111 St., New York, N. Y.

Nelson C. Emery, from 633 Pipestone St., Benton Harbor, Mich., to 391 Britain St., Benton Harbor, Mich.

J. R. Hansard, from 4017 Cruther St., Dallas, Texas, to 4307½ Elm St., Dallas, Texas.

Russell W. Stehfest, from 2103 Bewick Ave., Detroit, Mich., to 4866 Newport Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Charles L. Grimm, from Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to U. S. Naval Air Sta. Technical School, Pensacola, Fla.

Albert F. Madlener, from 1205 First National Bank, Chicago, Ill., to Room 1210, 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Lucius McDonald, from 405 West Street, Three Rivers, Mich., to 608 Walnut St., Three Rivers, Mich.

W. H. Mayer, from 682 St. Mark's Ave., New York, N. Y., to 3355 N. 21st St., Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

A. N. A. News and Announcements.

DEATHS.

HENRY ROLLMANN, of Chilton, Wis. Mr. Rollmann had been a member of the American Numismatic Association for a number of years. He was 74 years old. He was a druggist for many years and later was engaged in the real estate business in Chilton. His collection was mainly American coins.

FERRISS P. MERRITT, 25 West 43d St., New York City, a life member of the American Numismatic Association and a member of the American Numismatic Society.

W. GILMAN THOMPSON, of New York City, a member of the American Numismatic Association and the American Numismatic Society.

M. L. MORGENTHAU, 431 Hudson St., New York City, a member of the American Numismatic Association and the American Numismatic Society.

REV. J. J. JOYCE MOORE, 503 Woodland Terrace, Philadelphia, Pa., a member of the American Numismatic Association.

BOOKS IN A. N. A. LIBRARY RESERVED FOR REFERENCE.

At the Hartford Convention of the A. N. A., Resolution No. 2, as rewritten and adopted by the convention, instructed the Chairman of the Board of Governors, with the assistance of such officers and members as he might designate, to go over the catalog of the library and select certain books which, by reason of their rarity, should not be sent out for general circulation among members, but should be carefully kept in the library for reference use only, and that the Librarian receive permanent instructions to that effect.

I appointed as a committee to assist in this work, Mr. Paul M. Lange, Mr. George A. Gillette and Mr. George J. Bauer, and they have recommended that the books listed below be withdrawn from circulation. This report has been submitted to the Board of Governors and has been favorably passed upon, and I am today giving Mr. Lange instructions to withhold these books from circulation:

Pedrusi, Paolo—Coins and Medals of the Caesars in the Farnese Museum. Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Bizot, Mr.—Historie Mettalique de la Rep. De Hollande. Vols. 1, 2, 3.

Scott's Catalog of Silver Coins, 1883.

Scott's Copper Coins, 1882.

Scott's Paper Money Catalog.

Scott's Gold and Silver Coin Catalog, 1882.

The first ten volumes of THE NUMISMATIST.

Catalog Gen. Delle Monete Medievali e Moderne. Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4.

HARRY W. RAPP,

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 15, 1927. Chairman Board of Governors.

GREETINGS FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

Office of General Secretary,
535 North Sawyer Avenue,
Chicago, Ill., December 14, 1927.

To my Fellow-Members:

Your Secretary wishes to extend to all members of our organization a greeting on the threshold of the New Year. May you each and every one enjoy the best Dame Fortune is able to bestow. May you derive added pleasure in the year approaching through your affiliation with our Association. Above all, may your New Year be bright and happy, filled to overflowing with contentment and a feeling that 1928 will be better than the years which are but a memory.

Again I wish to thank the members of the A. N. A. for their loyal support given your officers. It is reward enough to give an officer that which money will not buy—loyal, harmonious and sincere co-operation. This I personally prize very highly.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,
HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

To The Members

Of The American Numismatic Association.

THIS SHALL BE CONSIDERED AN OFFICIAL NOTICE TO EVERY MEMBER OF THE A. N. A.

At the Convention of the American Numismatic Association held in Hartford, Conn., August 20 to 25, 1927, the following amendment to the by-laws was adopted:

Amend Article 6, Section 4, which reads as follows:

"The subscription price of the Official Paper shall be $2.00 per year, payable in advance."

to read as follows:

"The subscription price of the Official Paper shall be $2.00 per year, payable in advance. If not paid in advance the price shall be $3.00 per year. If paid within three months of expiration of subscription it shall be considered as paid in advance."

This amendment is now in effect and will apply particularly to renewals for 1928 and future years. All subscriptions of members of the A. N. A. for 1927 expire December 31, 1927.

All renewals for 1928 should be paid before April 1. If paid before that date, according to the amendment, the subscription price will be $2.00. If not paid until April 1 or after that date, the subscription price will be $3.00, and members paying the latter price will be entitled to receive all back numbers to which they are entitled, postage prepaid.

Subscribers who are not members of the A. N. A. are not affected by the above amendment.

The new set of silver coins for England was issued in December. They will be fully illustrated and described in the February issue of THE NUMISMATIST. The set consists of six pieces.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

DIRECTORY.

American Numismatic Association—Meets annually in convention. Harry T. Wilson, Secretary, 535 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

American Numismatic Society, New York City—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. Miss K. M. Cooper, Corresponding Secretary.

Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.—Meets monthly. Shepard Pond, Secretary, 258 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—Fred H. Becker, Secretary, 438 Monroe St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first Wednesday of each month. R. E. Davis, Secretary, 1708 East 69th Street, Windsor Park Station, Chicago, Ill.

Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays at 208 Dime Bank Building. Harry W. Rapp, Secretary, 1515 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Greenville Numismatic Society, Greenville, S. C.—Charles H. Garrison, Secretary, Box 351, Greenville, S. C.

Long Island Numismatic Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.—H. Schmitt, Secretary.

New York Numismatic Club, New York City—Meets second Friday of each month. Thomas S. Miller, Secretary, 1156 Old Town Road, Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets last Wednesday of each month. Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Avenue, Piedmont, Cal.

Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. Arthur C. Parker, Secretary, Municipal Museum, Rochester, N. Y.

St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second Wednesday of each month. Wilson C. Emery, Secretary.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets six times a year, January, February, March, April, November and December. Ernest Spofford, Secretary, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Washington Coin Club, Washington, D. C.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Room 402 McGill Building. G. H. Emery, Secretary, 2232 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. A. C. Gies, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets monthly at Hollenden Hotel. Chas. H. Fisher, Secretary, care The Ames Company, Cleveland, O.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Ordinary Meeting, Wednesday, June 22nd, 1927, Major W. J. Freer, V.D., D.L., F.S.A., President, in the chair.

The evening was devoted to a special exhibition of coins, medals, and objects of numismatic interest. From the very varied character and the number of exhibits that are shown it would appear that these evenings are growing in popularity, in that it affords members an opportunity of viewing not only pieces of peculiar type and rarity, but other specimens, known to collectors it is true, yet seldom seen except in the sale room or in museums.

Exhibitions were as follows:

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon: Octagonal leaden plaque with portrait of Charles I, after Van Dyck's picture of the bust of Charles I. The plaque was mounted on an oak, and perhaps contemporary, frame. Gilt medal of Charles I by Jan Roettiers, with his monogram below bust.

By Miss Helen Farquhar: An equestrian portrait of Charles I, in silver. Also a similar plaque in lead, lent to her by Mr. W. J. Andrew. In exhibiting these plaques Miss Farquhar explained that these medallions represent the statue of King Charles I on horseback, now standing at Charing Cross close to the Admiralty Arch.

She told the story of the equestrian statue, ordered from Hubert Le Sueur by Lord Treasurer Weston, afterwards Lord Portland, in 1630, and its subsequent adventures, as related by Peacham, Vertue, Walpole, and others. She described the seizure of the statue by Parliament, its sale to a brazier called Revett under promise that he would destroy it, a promise which gave way to his loyalty, in that he concealed instead of melting it. The turn of fortune's wheel brought back the Stuarts, and the statue, discovered by Weston's son, the second Lord Portland, was claimed by him, but surrendered to King Charles II, who finally erected it, or perhaps re-erected it, at the spot where Eleanor's Cross had once stood. The story goes that Revett, to deceive the Parliament, made and sold plaques representing the

statue, saying that he had cast them from the melted bronze. But it seems more likely that they were made to celebrate its restitution. Be this as it may, such medallions exist, cast in bronze, and Miss Farquhar's collection comprises one of these as well as the silver-struck plaque exhibited. The latter must have been lightly struck on a thin silver sheet from a die with the aid of a force, similar to Mr. Andrew's lead specimen. Miss Farquhar attributed these to the Restoration period

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher: A collection of fifty-three Irish nineteenth-century penny tokens, comprising all the published varieties except Dublin, Davis 38 and 50. Also eighty-two specimens of Irish tavern tickets.

By Major W. J. Freer: The Most Noble Order of the Garter, comprising the Star, in silver, and the Garter. Also the lesser "George" in gold and diamonds. Queen Victoria's Jubilee set of coins, from £5 downward. Copy of German medal on the sinking of the Lusitania, 1915.

By Mr. J. O. Manton: Elizabeth pattern penny in copper. Legend, "The pledge of" (on obv.), "a penny" (on rev.), dated 1601. Elizabeth pattern halfpenny in silver. Legend, "The pledge of" (on obv.), "a halfpenny" (on rev.). Elizabeth pattern farthing in silver. Obverse, monogram under a crown (no legend); reverse, portcullis with date 1601 above. Elizabeth halfpenny in silver. Obverse, portcullis with figure 2 above; reverse, cross with pellets.

By Mr. H. Alexander Parsons: A Charles I siege shilling of Carlisle, dated 1645. This coin appears to have been formed out of the bowl of an apostle spoon. The edge is slightly raised on two sides, and over the B of OBS, on the reverse, clearly appears the contemporary form of the London Hall-mark of the leopard's head, crowned, in an escutcheon shaped to the form of the head. The apostle spoons of the period, according to Dr. Nelson, had the assay "town mark" impressed in the bowls.

Although siege pieces with traces of parts of the Hall-marks occasionally occur, few pieces with a complete mark have survived to our times. Dr. Nelson refers only to four such examples, none of which was struck at Carlisle. His account of the plate surrendered by the townsfolk to be made into coins is, however, a very full one, and spoons, which would be of the round type, bulk largely in the list. For further details see "The Obsidional Money of the Great Rebellion," in Vol. II of this Journal.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs: A box thaler with two miniatures in oil painted therein. A memorial medal of Charles I by Norbert Roettiers, in silver, with hand from cloud holding celestial crown. A proof of the George IV crown, dated 1826. Crown of William IV, dated 1831. The Charles I Scottish Coronation medal, of which there are at least two die varieties. Four die varieties of the medalet commemorating the birth of Prince Charles. Marriage medalet of Charles I and Henrietta Maria. Cromwell ninepence.

By Mr. F. A. Walters: Charles I Exeter half-crown, 1642. Charles I Exeter half-crown, mint mark EX on reverse. Charles I Exeter half-crown with Oxford type of obverse with the "Briot horse." Charles I Oxford shilling of 1644 with looped-up chain and initial R in truncation of arm of cuirass; a supposed pattern, but this example has evidently been in circulation. Denarius of Claudius with reverse triumphal arch and DE BRITANN.

By Mr. W. C. Wells: Penny of Stephen, type Hawkins 276. Penny of Aethelred II. Hildebrand A. Penny of Aethelred II, with obverse similar to the above. The above three coins of Aethelred II were all struck at the Northampton mint. Anglo-Saxon sceat (seventh or eighth century), as British Museum Catalogue, Vol. I, pl. iv, Fig. 8. Grotesque animal on reverse. Ancient British gold quarter stater of very rare type, found at Earl's Barton, Northamptonshire. Copper coin of Cunobeline in very fine state of preservation. Found at Irchester, Northamptonshire. Penny of Aethelheard, Archbishop of Canterbury, with the name of King Offa on obverse. Found at Brixworth, Northamptonshire.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—October 20. Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E., M.P., D.C.L., F.B.A., President, in the chair.

Mr. Philip Thorburn exhibited a mohur of Aurangzib of Multan, 1074 A. H., and a Persian copper coin of Isfahan, 1119 A. H., type lion and sun

Mr. Fredk. A. Walters, F.S.A., showed seven profile groats of Henry VII of the earliest varieties. No. 1, mm. greyhound's head both sides. No. 2, mm. Obv. lys.; Rev., greyhound's head; without numerals to name. No. 3,

Obv. mm. lys; Rev. greyhound's head, with numerals after name. No. 4, mm. lys, Obv. and Rev. No. 5, no mint mark either side. No. 6, mm. cross crosslet; Obv. and Rev., on latter over lys, with early portrait. No. 7, ordinary groat of common type, mm. cross crosslet for comparison.

Mr. Henry Garside exhibited a florin dated 1927 coined in the Melbourne Mint to commemorate the opening of Parliament House, Canberra, New South Wales, Australia, by the Duke of York, in May, 1927. The obverse was designed by Sir Bertram Mackennal and the reverse by Mr. George Kruger Gray.

Mr. J. S. Shirley-Fox and Mr. L. A. Lawrence exhibited series of coins in illustration of the paper.

Mr. Shirley-Fox gave an outline of the English silver coinage during the period 1344-1351, commonly known as the florin-type pennies and halfpennies. His paper was illustrated by a series of the coins which he exhibited at the meeting. Published accounts of the bullion coined during the period in question were some guide to the dating of the more common issues. The mint of Durham, where Hatfield succeeded to the Bishopric in June, 1345, after a vacancy of two months following the death of Bishop Bury, was another valuable indication of the dating of the issues, though some of the rare varieties of Durham pennies were unfortunately still of uncertain position in the series. The mints in operation were London, Canterbury, York, Durham and Reading. All these mints struck pennies during part of the period under consideration, but the issue of halfpennies was limited to London and Reading. Pennies of all these mints of a uniform type are dated by the Sede Vacante period of Durham, to which the Durham coins, in the absence of episcopal marks, must be attributed. The groups of pennies were separated by variety of the style of lettering, the four of the king's bust, the variety of abbreviation of the king's name and the stops in the legends. The groups thus formed were classified in a series which depended upon details of dies and punches connecting the groups. But there were still many uncertain points in the classification which must await more definite attribution until some of the rarer coins are more fully represented. It should be possible, given more adequate finds of this period, to discover the marks used to differentiate the issues for the trials of the Pyx which were held every three months.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—November 17th. Percy H. Webb, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.

Mr. A. H. F. Baldwin showed a billon coin of Carausius, Diocletian and Maximian, a hitherto unknown variety of "Carausius et fratres sui" reading C. VAL. DIO (CL. MAXIM. CARAUS.) AVGGG. Rev., PAX AUGGG. mm. S. P/C.

Mr. Fredk. A. Harrison showed five European imitations of Edward pennies of Gui de Dampierre of Namur, Robert III of Flanders, John the Blind of Luxemburg and Louis of Bavaria.

Mr. William Gilbert exhibited two of the rarest of the Victorian farthings: 1. Copper ¼d. oif 1860, from the F. G. Lawrence collection (mint state). 2. Bronze ¼d. of 1877, from the Huth collection (proof condition).

Mr. Philip Thorburn showed a gold mohur, A. H. 252 (A. D. 1838) year of reign 31 of the Indian Native State of Dholpur, struck by Kirat Singh in name of Moghul Emperor Muhammad Akbar II. Unpublished in gold. Webb, in his book on currencies of Rajputana, states that "only silver coins were struck at Dholpur."

Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher showed three varieties of the seventeenth century token of the Glanarought Iron Works, County Kerry, which was founded by Sir William Petty, and the two varieties of the "Voce Populi" farthing (from the F. G. Lawrence collection).

Mr. Fredk. A. Walters, F.S.A., exhibited a Henry VII groat, second coinage, mm. Obv. greyhound's head. Rev., Rose, double arched crown; and another with single arched crown, both rare and the latter perhaps unique.

Mr. R. C. Lockett, F.S.A., exhibited a tetradrachm of Sinope with six beautiful countermarks. Obv., head of Athena. Rev., head of Herakles. A tetradrachm of Philip V. Rev., Athena Alkis, and a tetradrachm of Macedon under the Romans.

Mr. G. C. Brooke read a paper on the so-called "Tealby," or first issue, coinage of Henry II. Taking the classification of Mr. Lawrence as a starting

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25 Three-cent Pieces Nickel. 25 Three-cent Silver.
25 Half Dimes.
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1 10c. Washington Encased Postage, J. Gault, V. F.
1 5c. Jefferson Encased Postage, Kirkpatrick & Gault, V. F.
1 3c. Washington Encased Postage, J. Gault, V. F.
1 1c. Franklin Encased Postage, Jos. L. Bates, Boston, V. F.
1 1787 Fugio Cent, so-called New Haven die, Unc.
5 1818 Uncirculated U. S. Cents.
100 Civil War Tokens, large variety, V. G. to Unc.
25 Lindy Lucky Coins, beautiful die.

3 COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS 3
Panama-Pacific, Stone Mountain and Missouri.

3 COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS 3
Panama-Pacific, Bennington and Monroe.

3 COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS 3
Missouri, Alabama and Maine.

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1 U. S. Trade Dollar, 1878, Very Good.
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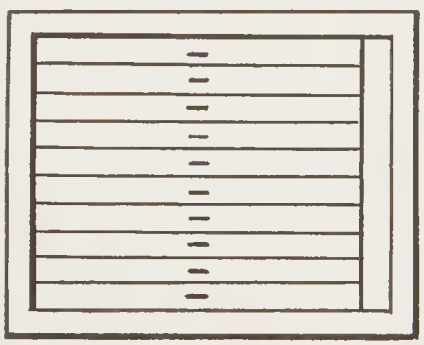

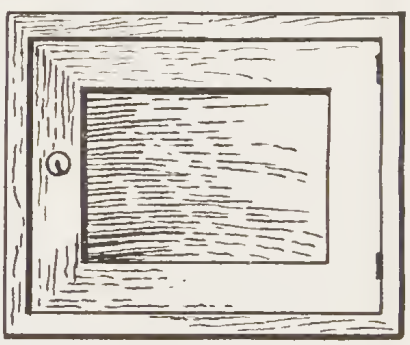

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1925 Vancouver half dollar. Uncirculated $10.

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Corporations Chartered or Organized Under the Territorial Laws and By Act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri

1803 to 1865
(inclusive)

1934

Compiled By
DWIGHT H. BROWN
Secretary of State

INDEX TO CORPORATIONS CHARTERED OR ORGANIZED UNDER TERRITORIAL LAWS AND BY ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1803-1865.

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page
A.						
Academy of Christian Brothers	St. Louis Co	December	13	1855	12	320
Academy of Music Association of St. Louis		March	17	1863	19	138
Academy of Science of St. Louis		January	17	1857	13	542
Academy of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart	St. Joseph	December	13	1855	12	284
Academy of Sisters of St. Joseph	St. Joseph	February	23	1853	10	284
Supplementary Act (Rights extended)		November	23	1857	14	464
Academy of Visitation of St. Louis	St. Louis	December	13	1855	12	280
Accomodation Bank of St. Louis	St. Louis	February	15	1864	18	153
Adair County Agricultural and Mechanical Association		March	15	1861	17	111
Adair County		January	29	1841	4	32
Supplementary Act (Attaching territory)		February	15	1841	4	40
Aetna Insurance Company	St. Louis	March	1	1855	11	397
Supplementary Act (Change Aetna to Independent)		December	7	1855	12	215
Supplementary Act (Time to organize extended 1 year)		February	9	1857	13	616
Supplementary Act (Organization extended two years)		March	5	1859	15	106
Agricultural and Mechanical Societies	Ralls, Pike and Lincoln Co's.	March	2	1855	11	305
Supplementary Act (Permitted to acquire 40 acres)		December	13	1855	12	243
Agricultural and Mechanical Association	Lewis, Knox and Shelby Co's	March	14	1859	15	12
Alexandria and Bloomfield Railroad Company		February	9	1857	13	94
Alexandria and Bloomington Railroad Company		February	27	1851	9	406
Supplementary Act (Amending charter)		January	4	1860	16	408
Supplementary Act (Amending charter)		January	14	1860	16	409
Supplementary Act (Amending charter)		January	16	1860	16	409

Alexandria and St. Francisville Railroad Company (or Plank Road)		March	10	1849	8	285
Supplementary Act (Incorporate act revived)		February	19	1853	10	339
Alexandria and St. Francisville Railroad Company		January	30	1857	13	167
Alexandria, Canton, 1 aGrange and West Quincy Railroad Company		February	18	1865	19	77
Alexandria Division No. 56 of the Sons of Temperance		February	25	1851	9	386
Allen County		February	24	1843	5	34
Supplementary Act (Repealing third section)		February	16	1847	7	18
Allen and Huntsville Railroad Company		January	14	1860	16	407
Allen Iron Company		March	5	1855	11	428
American Express Company		February	5	1855	10	84
American Insurance Company		March	1	1855	11	242
American Mining Company		January	26	1864	18	180
American Iron Mountain Company		January	24	1843	5	213
Supplementary Act (May subscribe for stock)		February	27	1851	9	391
Supplementary Act (May increase capital stock)		January	7	1860	16	207
American Mining and Smelting Company		December	12	1855	12	288
Supplementary Act (Authorized to begin business within two years)		February	27	1857	13	688
Supplementary Act (Authorized to begin business within two years)		March	10	1859	15	293
Andrew County		January	29	1841	4	32
Supplementary Act (Attaching certain territory)		February	12	1841	4	40
Apprentices Library Association	St. Louis	March	13	1845	6	170
Arcana Hall Association		January	31	1853	10	205
Arcana Hall Association	Lexington	December	8	1855	12	196
Arcadia High School	Madison Co	February	5	1849	8	157
Ark Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M.	Newark, Mo	November	17	1857	14	331
Arkansas County		December	31	1831	1	293
Supplementary Act (Divided into three counties)		December	15	1818	1	589
Armory Hall Association	St. Louis	February	25	1857	13	550
Arrow Rock Academy	Arrow Rock	February	24	1843	5	153
Arrow Rock Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M	Arrow Rock	March	10	1859	15	147
Arthur House Hotel Company	Liberty	November	23	1855	12	197

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865—*Continued.*

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume	Page.
Arthurton Hemp Manufacturing Company	Clay Co	March	4	1857	13	292
Supplementary Act (Repealing parts of incorporate act)		March	12	1859	15	290
Supplementary Act (May levy certain taxes)		March	8	1861	17	342
Ashland High School Association	Boone Co	January	5	1860	16	122
Ashley County		February	17	1843	5	35
Asylum for the Blind	St. Louis or St. Louis Co.	February	24	1853	10	12
Asylum for Deaf and Dumb	Fulton	February	28	1851	9	211
Supplementary Act (Amending original act)		February	23	1853	10	9
Asylum for the Insane		February	16	1847	7	60
Supplementary Act (Providing for a building)		March	12	1849	8	57
Supplementary Act (Regarding proceedure in law suits, etc.)		February	27	1851	9	219
Atchison County		February	14	1845	6	29
Atchison & St. Joseph Railroad Company		December	11	1855	12	233
Athenaen Society of the University of Missouri		February	10	1849	8	158
Athens, Gentryville & Maysville Railroad Company		November	15	1855	12	130
Athens Mills and Manufacturing Company	Athens	January	14	1860	16	257
Athens Mill and Manufacturing Company	Athens	February	13	1864	18	240
Atlantic & Mississippi Steamship Company	St. Louis	February	15	1864	18	268
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company	St. Louis	February	23	1853	10	310
Auburn Male & Female Academy	Auburn	February	10	1864	18	648
Audrain County (Designating boundaries of proposed county)		January	12	1831	2	218
Supplementary Act (Organized)		December	17	1836	3	44
Supplementary Act (To change date of commissioners' meeting)		January	20	1837	3	45
Audrain County Agricultural and Mechanical Association		February	13	1861	17	104
Audrain Christian Seminary	Mexico	March	8	1859	15	31
Augusta Lead Company		December	5	1855	12	257

B.

Bailey's Landing Railroad Company	Lincoln Co	February	2	1837	3	234
Baltimore Exploring Mining Company		February	15	1864	18	196
Bank Agencies (Foreign Banks Prohibited)		February	6	1837	3	24
Banks and Banking Associations		February	10	1864	18	12
Supplementary Act (Banks may be formed under National Currency Law)		February	10	1864	18	12
Banks and Banking Association and Saving Institutions		February	10	1864	18	13
Banks and Branch Banks of Missouri		February	12	1864	18	9
Bank Commissioners (Salaries reduced)		March		1859	15	23
Bank Commissioner (Office created)		February	15	1864	18	13
Supplementary Act (Regarding action of commissioners)		November	23	1863	19	8
Banks (Repealing 9th section of a former act)		March	23	1863	19	5
Banking and Savings Institution		February	28	1859	15	13
Bank Directors (An act concerning directors)		February	10	1864	18	14
Banking (An act to prevent illegal banking)		February	8	1843	5	20
Banks (An act to regulate Banks and Banking Institutions create office of bank commissioner)		March	2	1857	13	14–40
Bank Commissioner, Assistant (Office created)		March	10	1859	15	22
Bank of Missouri		January	31	1817	1	532
Bank of the State of Missouri, The		February	2	1837	3	11
Supplementary Act (Governor may withdraw unsold bonds)		February	8	1839	3	10
Supplementary Act (Amending charter)		February	12	1839	3	12
Supplementary Act (Amending Charter)		February	12	1839	3	12
Supplementary Act (Duties of Committee)		January	2	1841	4	18
Supplementary Act (Amending charter)		February	15	1841	4	16
Supplementary Act (For relief)		November	5	1857	14	9
Supplementary Act (Amending act for relief)		November	17	1857	14	12
Supplementary Act (Authorizing the Governor to subscribe additional stock)		March	14	1859	15	20
Supplementary Act (An act for relief)		March	18	1861	17	9

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865—*Continued.*

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page.
Supplementary Act (Amending act)		February	8	1865	19	149
Supplementary Act (Governor to withdraw bonds)		February	8	1839	4	10
Supplementary Act (Authorizing branch bank at Jefferson City)		February	19	1859	15	23
Second Branch of the Bank of the State of Missouri	Palmyra	January	17	1839	4	10
Third Branch of the Bank of the State of Missouri	Jackson	February	6	1841	4	17
Supplementary Act (One-tenth capital stock to be furnished by original bank)		December	28	1842	5	18
Supplementary Act (Amending act establishing third branch)		February	15	1841	4	17
Supplementary Act (To remove and relocate third branch)		January	23	1853	10	13
Fourth Branch of the Bank of the State of Missouri	Springfield	February	6	1843	5	19
Fifth Branch of the Bank of the State of Missouri	Lexington	February	21	1845	6	10
Supplementary Act (Capital Stock, when to be paid; election of officers)		February	28	1845	6	11
Bank of Saint Louis	St. Louis	August	21	1813	1	278
Supplementary Act (Increase capital stock)		January	5	1860	16	6
Supplementary Act (Began operation when $75,000 or more of capital stock is paid up)		November	11	1857	14	13
Supplementary Act (Relief)		March	18	1861	17	9
Supplementary Act (Authorized to operate under act of congress)		February	8	1864	18	150
Supplementary Act (Operate under act of congress)		January	31	1865	19	158
Baptist Female College	Lexington	December	12	1855	12	248
Supplementary Act (Other purposes forbidden)		March	15	1861	17	144
Barry Academy	Platte Co	February	12	1857	13	490
Barry County		January	5	1835	2	431
Supplementary Act (An act to define boundaries)		December	31	1838	3	19
Supplementary Act (Defining boundaries)		January	24	1849	8	34
Supplementary Act (Defining boundaries)		February	1	1839	3	20

Barton County		December	12	1855	12	49
Supplementary Act (Reorganizing)		February	9	1857	13	49
Bates County		January	29	1841	4	32
Supplementary Act (Defining dividing line of Cedar and Bates Counties)		February	6	1847	7	17
Bates County Agricultural and Mechanical Association		January	14	1860	16	107
Beeson Oil Company	Ray Co.	February	20	1865	19	277
Belcher's Sugar Refining Company		January	25	1855	11	323
Supplementary Act (May aid parties in same business)		February	2	1865	19	261
Bell Fontaine Railway Company	St. Louis	February	8	1864	18	488
Belleville Hydraulic Company		March	12	1849	8	190
Belmont and Charleston Gravel Road Company		February	16	1857	13	814
Belmont Ferry Company		February	9	1864	18	309
Belmont & Kentucky City Ferry Company		November	15	1855	12	111
Benevolent Associations (Members required to subscribe to oath of allegiance)		February	15	1865	19	15
Benevolent Fuel Company of St. Louis		March	14	1859	15	359
Benevolent Lodge No. 170, A. F. & A. M. Utica		March	12	1861	17	190
Benevolent Order of Steamboat Mates	St. Louis	February	28	1851	9	423
Benevolent Order of Steamboat Mates	St. Louis	February	15	1864	18	270
Benevolent Savings Institution	St. Louis	February	24	1853	10	315
Benevolent Society (Styled Mercy and Truth)		February	17	1849	8	164
Benevolent Society of the Cigar Makers and Tobacconists	St. Louis	March	14	1859	15	348
Benton County		January	3	1835	2	427
Supplementary Act (Attaching territory)		February	17	1835	2	456
Supplementary Act (Defining boundaries)		February	26	1845	6	42
Benton Mining Company		February	8	1853	10	187
Berlin Ferry Company	Berlin	March	3	1857	13	394
Supplementary Act (Repealing incorporate act)		February	2	1865	19	260
Berlin Manufacturing Company		March	3	1855	11	410
Bethel Baptist Male and Female Seminary	Palmyra	December	8	1855	12	216
Supplementary Act (Designating certain powers)		February	8	1859	15	373

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865—*Continued.*

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page.
Bethany Collegiate Institute	Bethany	February	9	1863	19	63
Bethany Lodge No. 97, A. F. & A. M.	Bethany	March	21	1863	19	126
Big Field	Ste. Genevieve	December	14	1822	1	995
Supplementary Act (Property of Chas. Gregoire exempted)		December	30	1826	2	140
Supplementary Act (Additional powers to trustees)		December	13	1855	12	274
Birdville Ferry Company		November	15	1855	12	111
Bloomfield Academy		March	3	1855	11	211
Bloomfield Educational Society		December	5	1855	12	264
Bloomfield Lodge No. 60, A. F. & A. M.		February	14	1857	13	690
Bloomington and Alexandria Railroad Company		December	13	1855	12	273
Bloomington Railroad Company		December	12	1855	12	319
Board of Charities, for Widows and Orphans, St. Louis Conf., M. E. Church, South		February	27	1857	13	630
Board of Underwriters	St. Louis	January	14	1860	16	273
Boatmen's Savings Institution	St. Louis Co	February	16	1847	7	224
Supplementary Act (Authorized to make loans not to exceed $500.00)		March	8	1849	8	216
Supplementary Act (Act of 1849 repealed and re-enacted)		February	28	1851	9	413
Supplementary Act (Loan money not to exceed $2,500)		February	22	1853	10	314
Boatmen's Insurance Company	St. Louis	February	28	1855	11	378
Supplementary Act (Repealing sections 7, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 18 of former act)		December	8	1855	12	216
Boatmen's Saving Institution (Re-incorporated)		November	30	1855	12	148
Boatmen's Insurance Trust Company	St. Louis	January	26	1864	18	338
Boatmen's Mutual Insurance Company	St. Louis	February	22	1849	8	361
Bogy Nail Mill Company	St. Louis	February	13	1864	18	247
Bohemian Benevolent Association		March	12	1859	15	289
Bolivar Division No. 108 Sons of Temperance	Bolivar	December	23	1852	10	24

Bollinger County		March	1	1851	9	193
Supplementary Act (An act defining boundaries)		January	15	1857	13	237
Bollinger and Stoddard Counties		March	14	1859	15	304
Bollinger and Wayne County McAdamized Road Company		March	1	1855	10	61
Supplementary Act (Changing location)		March	5	1859	15	381
Supplementary Act (Reviving former act)		February	8	1861	17	294
Boone County		November	16	1820	1	655
Boone County Home Mutual Fire Insurance Company		February	28	1851	9	120
Supplementary Act (May do business in any county)		February	8	1853	10	312
Boone County Agricultural and Mechanical Association		February	18	1853	10	188
Supplementary Act (Amending charter)		November	21	1857	14	244
Boone County and Jefferson City Railroad Company		December	6	1855	12	259
Supplementary Act (Repealing former act)		January	30	1857	13	142
Boonslick Turnpike Road Company		March	7	1849	8	336
Supplementary Act (Designating amount of capital stock)		February	17	1851	9	349
Boonslick Hotel	Columbia	March	5	1855	11	32
Boonslick Lake Draining Company		March	12	1859	15	317
Supplementary Act (Relating to taxes and conveyance of land)		January	26	1861	17	332
Supplementary Act (Repealing 10th section and re-enacting same)		March	18	1863	19	131
Boonslick Manufacturing Company		January	18	1831	2	272
Boonslick Marine and Fire Insurance Company	Rocheport	January	31	1837	3	182
Supplementary Act (To repeal portions of the charter and giving natural persons equal privileges)		July	1	1847	7	64
Supplementary Act (Company removed from Rocheport to Boonville)		February	28	1851	9	438
Boonville College		February	12	1853	10	269
Boonville Ferry Company		February	11	1861	17	281
Supplementary Act (Exempting certain powers)		March	28	1861	17	281
Boonville Fire Company		February	11	1839	3	216
Supplementary Act (Increasing number to fifty)		February	19	1845	6	113
Boonville Gas-Light Company		March	3	1857	13	322
Boonville Hotal Company		February	15	1841	4	86

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865—*Continued.*

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page.
Boonville Library, Reading Room and Thespian Association		February	27	1855	11	296
Supplementary Act (Capital stock limited)		December	13	1855	12	341
Boonville Lyceum and Reading Room Association		January	29	1847	7	190
Boonville Male Collegiate Institution		January	28	1859	15	36
Boonville Steamboat Company		February	17	1857	13	312
Boonville and Warsaw Road Company		March	3	1851	9	477
Boonville Wine Company		November	23	1855	12	140
Bonham's Female Seminary of St. Louis		March	23	1863	19	68
Boone Femme	Boone Co	December	27	1838	3	189
Supplementary Act (Establishing Institutions for females)		February	15	1841	4	153
Border Ruffian Bridge Company		December	13	1855	12	327
Boston and Missouri Lead Company		January	26	1864	18	229
Boston Wallen Copper Mining Company		February	13	1864	18	186
Botanic College of St. Louis		February	23	1853	10	282
Bowling Green Hotel Company		February	16	1857	13	480
Branch Banks of Missouri (Liquidated)		November	19	1863	18	8
Branch of the Bank of Saint Louis	Kirksville	March	9	1859	15	20
Branch of the Bank of the State of Missouri	Palmyra	January	17	1839	3	10
Supplementary Act (Relief)		November	19	1857	14	12
Brazeau High School		March	2	1855	11	283
Breman & Cemetery Railroad Company		February	20	1865	19	303
Bridge Company at Lemay's Ferry on Meramec		January	21	1857	13	379
Supplementary Act (Section 8 repealed and new section added)		November	5	1857	14	454
Bridgeton Academy		February	12	1864	18	649
Brown Cemetery Association of Andrew County		January	4	1860	16	233
Brunswick Ferry Company		January	20	1857	13	290
Supplementary Act (Designating boat landing in Carroll County)		November	17	1857	14	274

Brunswick High School Company		November	5	1857	14	273
Brunswick Insurance Company		March	10	1859	15	124
Brunswick Library Association		January	14	1860	16	196
Brunswick and Laclede Railroad Company		March	14	1859	15	409
Brunswick Linneus and Milan Plank Road Company		February	8	1853	10	351
Supplementary Act (Incorporated under name of Brunswick and Milan Railroad Company)		November	19	1855	12	159
Buchanan County		December	31	1838	3	23
Supplementary Act (To attach territory for certain purposes)		February	11	1839	3	21
Buchanan Life and General Insurance Company		February	17	1857	13	256
Supplementary Act (Authorized to make loans and accept deposits)		November	23	1857	14	255
Buckeye Mining Company		February	4	1847	7	167
Bucklin Town Company	Clinton Co.	November	3	1857	14	277
Buffalo Lodge No. 147, A. F. & A. M.	Buffalo	February	11	1857	13	693
The Butcher's Market Association	St. Louis	February	23	1857	13	638
Butler County (Organized)		February	27	1849	8	25
Supplementary Act (Butler County re-organized)		February	5	1864	18	281
C.						
Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company		February	20	1855	11	314
Supplementary Act (Authorizing a ferry)		February	27	1857	13	156
Caledonian Society of St. Louis	St. Louis	March	28	1861	17	362
Caledonia and Washington County Railroad Company		February	8	1839	3	238
Caledonia Stone Mill Company		February	24	1855	11	367
Caldwell County		December	29	1836	3	46
Calhoun Building and Savings Association		January	14	1860	16	451
Calhoun Male and Female Academy		December	12	1855	12	245
Caldwell County (Established)		January	1	1821	1	679
Callaway County Agricultural Society		November	20	1855	12	160
Supplementary Act (Property deemed personal)		March	14	1859	15	10
Callaway County Home Mutual Fire Insurance Company		March	2	1855	11	307

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865—*Continued.*

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page.
Carrollton Insurance Company		March	28	1861	17	169
Carter County		March	10	1859	15	314
Carthage Circulating Library and Reading Association		February	8	1861	17	331
Carthage Female Academy		March	3	1855	11	427
Cass County		February	19	1849	8	29
Cass County Agricultural and Mechanical Association		March	5	1855	11	216
Caswell Mining Company		March	28	1861	17	366
Cecelia Hall Association	St. Louis.	March	8	1861	17	319
Cedar County		February	14	1845	6	29
Supplementary Act (Defining Boundaries)		February	28	1845	6	45
Cedar Lodge No. 124, A. F. & A. M		February	23	1853	10	261
Cedar River Bridge Company	Callaway Co.	February	24	1853	10	192
Central Air Line Railroad Company		November	17	1857	14	64
Central Cemetery Association		March	1	1855	11	107
Central College	Fayette	March	1	1855	11	106
Central Fire Company	St. Louis.	December	21	1836	3	171
Supplementary Act (Giving members certain privileges)		March	3	1849	8	206
Central High School	Franklin Co.	March	1	1855	11	241
Central Hook and Ladder Company		January	16	1860	16	183
Central Mining Company		February	15	1864	18	191
Central Missouri Insurance Company	Boonville.	February	14	1857	13	318
Central Missouri Insurance Company	Glasgow.	February	25	1857	13	362
Central Missouri Railroad		February	12	1857	13	308
Central Missouri Stock Importing Company		December	13	1855	12	336
Central Pacific Railroad Company		January	10	1860	16	409
Supplementary Act (Extending limits westward)		March	8	1861	17	299
Certain Bank Paper of the State (Authorizing circulation)		November	23	1857	14	11

Certain School District	Knox Co.	February	21	1857	13	391
Certain Railroads in this State		December	31	1855	12	472
Supplementary Act (To secure completion)		November	19	1857	13	85
Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City		November	9	1857	14	326
Chariton and Randolph Railroad Company		January	14	1860	16	207
Supplementary Act (Granting powers and privileges)		February	25	1861	17	308
Supplementary Act (Concerning amount of land and capital stock)		March	27	1861	17	302
Chariton County	Howard Co	November	16	1820	1	655
Chariton Loan Company	Chariton	February	16	1841	4	88
Charleston and Ohio City Plank Road Company	Mississippi Co	March	6	1849	8	225
Charleston Division of Sons of Temperance	Mississippi Co	February	27	1849	8	313
Charlotte Seminary	Montgomery Co	January	15	1831	2	243
Chapel Hill College	Lafayette Co	January	16	1849	8	150
Supplementary Act (Supplying enactment clause)		January	16	1849	8	151
Supplementary Act (Vacancies; how filled)		February	17	1851	9	346
Cherokee Tribe No. 4, Improved Order of Red Men	St. Louis	March	10	1859	15	358
Chicago Indian Creek Mining and Exploring Company		February	4	1864	18	191
Chillicothe and Brunswick Railroad Company		January	26	1864	18	484
Supplementary Act (Directors added and Corporations revived)		February	15	1865	19	83
Chillicothe Cemetery Company		January	10	1860	16	255
Chillicothe and Des Moines City Railroad Company		February	20	1865	19	81
Chillicothe Cemetery Association		February	15	1865	19	160
Chillicothe Female Seminary		March	12	1859	15	21
Chillicothe, Springhill and Bethany Graded Road Company		February	28	1855	11	276
Supplementary Act (Books to be opened for inspection)		December	8	1855	12	209
Chillicothe, Trenton and Princeton Graded Road Company		March	5	1855	11	333
Supplementary Act (Re-incorporated)		February	23	1857	13	412
Supplementary Act (Certain sections repealed and re-enacted)		March	5	1859	15	380
Choteau House Hotel Company		November	21	1857	14	325
Choteau Spring Company	Boonville	February	27	1849	8	168
Christian County		March	8	1859	15	321

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865—*Continued.*

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page.
Christian University		January	28	1853	10	293
Cities and Incorporated Towns (Relating to elections)		February	15	1841	4	28
Citizens' Insurance Company of Missouri		February	2	1837	3	189
Supplementary Act (Authorized to pay dividends)		December	8	1855	12	206
Supplementary Act (Authorized to reduce capital stock)		January	19	1859	15	105
Citizens Mutual Insurance Company (Original act not published)	St. Louis	February	20	1865	19	200
Citizens' Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association		February	28	1855	11	252
Supplementary Act (Certain sections repealed)		March	14	1859	15	428
Supplementary Act (Re-payments; how made)		March	11	1863	19	116
Citizen's Mutual and Loan Saving Fund and Loan Association		March	12	1859	15	418
Citizens' Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association	St. Charles	December	6	1855	12	250
Supplementary Act (Loans to directors; how made)		January	5	1860	16	461
Citizens' Railway Company (Organized under "an act to authorize the formation of railroad associations and to regulate same.")		February	24	1853	10	121
Supplementary Act (Union Railway Company to use certain parts of company's tracks)		November	23	1863	18	490
Supplementary Act (May form Railway Associations)		January	16	1860	16	516
Citizens' Savings Institution		February	28	1857	13	581
City Hall Association	Ste. Genevieve	March	5	1859	15	354
City Mutual Fire Insurance Company	St. Louis	February	17	1861	17	146
Supplementary Act (Quorum defined)		February	9	1863	19	72
City of Alexandria		February	27	1851	9	393
Supplementary Act (Amended as to boundaries)		December	5	1855	12	151
Supplementary Act (Former act repealed; re-incorporated)		December	15	1859	16	274
City of Butler		January	4	1860	16	342
City of Bethany		January	6	1860	16	327
City of Boonville		February	8	1839	3	294
Supplementary Act (Regarding qualifications of officers)		February	15	1841	4	306

Supplementary Act (Vacancies in constable's office; how filled)	February	24	1843	5	167
Supplementary Act (Duties of officers regarding assessment of damages)	March	8	1845	6	156
Supplementary Act (Duties of City Council and Mayor)	February	13	1847	7	183
Supplementary Act (Giving city council certain powers over slave masters)	February	23	1853	10	257
Supplementary Act (Authorizing purchase of land and regarding use of same)	March	5	1855	11	350
Supplementary Act (Authorized to borrow money; issue bonds)	November	21	1857	14	280
Supplementary Act (Authorizing levy of poll tax and erection of work-house)	March	14	1859	15	259
Supplementary Act (Regarding violations of city ordinances, paving of streets)	January	4	1860	16	370
Supplementary Act (Legalizing subscription heretofore made for railroad stock)	March	20	1861	17	251
City of California	November	14	1857	14	364
Supplementary Act (Defining boundaries, elections, officers' duties)	February	10	1859	15	277
Supplementary Act (Defining city limits)	March	27	1861	17	196
City of Cape Girardeau	February	24	1843	5	169
Supplementary Act (City officers and their duties)	March	3	1851	9	468
Supplementary Act (Limits defined; office, powers and duties)	February	24	1853	10	230
Supplementary Act (Amending charter)	December	13	1855	12	293
Supplementary Act (Recorder to perform marriage ceremonies within city)	February	12	1857	13	284
Supplementary Act (Provisions to be in force July 4, 1858)	February	27	1857	13	274
Supplementary Act (Amending charter)	November	13	1857	14	267
Supplementary Act (Authorizing city to subscribe for stock in any railroad)	January	5	1860	16	375
Supplementary Act (Reducing all former acts into one act and amending same)	March	23	1863	19	81

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865—*Continued.*

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page.
City of Springfield (Re-incorporated)		December	13	1855	12	299
City of Sturgeon		March	14	1859	15	260
City of Syracuse		January	4	1860	16	377
Supplementary Act (Repealing incorporate act)		March	15	1861	17	196
City Tobacco Warehouse		February	15	1864	18	665
City University	St. Louis.	March	2	1855	11	291
Supplementary Act (An act for the relief of)		February	20	1865	19	167
City of Warsaw		February	23	1843	5	176
Supplementary Act (Officers and Elections)		February	27	1843	5	183
Supplementary Act (Inhabitants entitled to certain exemptions)		February	1	1845	6	104
Supplementary Act (Amending charter)		March	20	1845	6	185
Supplementary Act (To amend charter)		January	25	1847	7	207
Supplementary Act (Election of officers)		February	7	1859	15	199
City of Waverly		December	23	1859	16	285
City of Weston		March	3	1851	9	171
Supplementary Act (Repealing part of incorporate act)		February	24	1853	10	259
Supplementary Act (As to powers and duties of officers)		February	24	1855	11	349
Supplementary Act (Providing for fire protection)		March	3	1857	13	484
Supplementary Act (Renewing script and authorizing tax)		January	16	1860	16	374
Clark County		December	15	1818	1	589
Clark County (re-organized)		December	16	1836	3	47
Supplementary Act (An act to attach territory)		February	6	1837	3	48
Supplementary Act (Explaining incorporate act)		December	15	1838	3	22
Clark County College		February	17	1857	13	298
Clark County Educational Association		December	13	1855	12	278
Clarksville Division No. 39, Sons of Temperance	Pike Co.	January	13	1853	10	262
Clarkville Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M.		March	12	1861	17	190

Clarksville, Prairieville & Painesville Road Company		January	25	1861	17	289
Clarksville, Prairieville & Paynesville Plank or Macadamized Road Company (Authorized to issue tickets)		March.	17	1863	19	137
Clarksville Seminary		February	23	1857	13	301
Clarksville Steam Mill Company		April	1	1834	2	339
Clay County		January	2	1822	1	829
Supplementary Act (An act to attach territory)		January	5	1837	3	49
Clay County Agricultural & Mechanical Ass'n		March.	3	1855	11	413
Clay County Home Mutual Fire Insurance Co		February	8	1853	10	37
Clay County Mutual Fire Insurance Company		March.	14	1859	15	87
Clay County Saving Association		February	10	1865	19	288
Clay County Savings Institution		March.	3	1851	9	467
Supplementary Act (To revive and extend incorporate act)		February	25	1863	19	110
Clay County Teachers' Institute		December.	6	1855	12	269
Clay Seminary	Liberty	November	25	1857	14	277
Cliff Cave Wine Company		February	20	1865	19	218
Clinton College	Clinton	February	12	1857	13	359
Clinton County		January	2	1833	2	305
Supplementary Act (To attach territory)		January	5	1837	3	49
Clinton County Agricultural & Mechanical Ass'n		January	30	1857	13	295
Clinton County Life and General Insurance Co		January	14	1860	16	158
Clinton County Savings Institute		March.	23	1863	19	114
Supplementary Act (Defining privileges)		December.	17	1863	18	202
Cole County		November	16	1820	1	666
Cole County Home Mutual Fire Insurance Company		March.	2	1855	11	307
College in State of Missouri by United Baptists		February	27	1849	8	232
Collegiate Institute of Learning of South West Missouri		January	15	1855	11	319
Collier White Lead and Oil Company		November	17	1855	12	117
Supplementary Act (To modify and define corporate rights)		March.	23	1863	19	135
Columbia and Missouri River Turnpike Company		February	27	1849	8	290
Columbia and Missouri River Plank Road Company		March.	1	1855	11	343
Supplementary Act (Authorized to borrow money)		December.	11	1855	12	126

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865—*Continued.*

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page.
D.						
Dade County		January	29	1841	4	32
Dade County Agricultural & Mechanical Ass'n		March		1859	15	18
Supplementary Act (Declaring the association to be a joint stock company)		March	12	1861	17	110
Dade County Division No. 97, Sons of Temperance		February	28	1851	9	415
Dallas County		December	16	1844	6	25
Dallas County Manufacturing Company		March	23	1863	19	141
Dana Lodge No. 83, A. F. & A. M	Calhoun	February	17	1851	9	349
Danville Female Academy		October	29	1857	14	376
Daughters' Home College	St. Joseph	January	14	1860	16	130
Daviess County		December	29	1836	3	46
Supplementary Act (Territory attached to be Harrison County)		February	2	1843	5	37
Daviess County Academy & Masonic Hall		February	27	1853	11	300
Daviess County Female Academy		March	12	1849	8	188
Daviess Lodge No. 116, A. F. & A. M	Gallatin	February	23	1853	10	259
Deaf & Dumb Asylum	Fulton	February	28	1851	9	21
Supplementary Act (Students entitled to $100 per year, buildings, etc.)		February	23	1853	10	9
Supplementary Act (An act for the benefit of)		March	14	1859	15	12
Decatur County		February	22	1843	5	43
Supplementary Act (To authorize survey and mark out boundaries)		January	27	1845	6	27
Supplementary Act (Decatur County changed to Ozark County)		March	24	1845	5	51
DeKalb County (Defining boundaries)		January	5	1843	5	36
Supplementary Act (organized)		February	25	1845	6	40
DeKalb County Agricultural & Mechanical Ass'n		December	5	1859	16	109

Dent County		February	10	1851	9	183
Supplementary Act (Amend act to organize said county)		November	21	1857	14	288
Des Moines Manufacturing Company		February	24	1843	5	227
Des Moines River Navigation & Railroad Company		March	2	1855	11	359
DeSoto Grove No. 14, U. A. O. D.		February	15	1864	18	212
DeSoto Hotel Company		February	15	1864	18	238
DeSoto Mutual Saving Fund & Loan Association		March	4	1859	15	425
DeWitt Female Institute	Macon	March	12	1859	15	29
Dime Savings Institution	St. Charles	March	3	1855	11	226
Supplementary Act (Limiting rate of interest)		January	1	1856	12	229
Dime Savings Institution	St. Louis	February	28	1855	11	278
Directors of any Incorporated Company		March	23	1863	19	12
Dodge County		December	18	1846	7	16
Supplementary Act (For further organization)		February	27	1849	8	27
Dollar Saving Institution		December	8	1855	12	229
Supplementary Act (Conferring certain rights)		February	25	1857	13	616
Donaldson County		January	15	1847	7	17
Supplementary Act (Repealing organization act)		March	8	1849	8	32
Doniphan & New Madrid Road Company		February	14	1857	13	461
Douglas County		October	29	1857	14	288
Dover High School	Lafayette Co	November	21	1857	14	337
Draft Insurance Company of Missouri		February	20	1865	19	221
Dramatical Society of Washington		December	5	1855	12	270
Draymen & Wagoners' Benevolent Society of Saint Louis		March	4	1863	19	131
Druids Hall Association, The	St. Louis	February	16	1857	13	639
Dunklin & Pemiscot Plank Road Company		February	13	1855	11	317
Supplementary Act (Repealing act of incorporation)		October	27	1857	14	291
Dunklin County (Defining boundaries)		February	27	1843	5	36
Supplementary Act (Organization and defining boundaries)		February	14	1845	6	29
Supplementary Act (Defining dividing lines between Dunklin, New Madrid and Stoddard Counties)		February	27	1849	8	36

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865—*Continued*.

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page.
E.						
Eagle Temperance Union No. 11		March	1	1855	11	248
Ebenezer High School	Greene Co	February	26	1851	9	388
Edina Lodge No. 160, A. F. & A. M.		March	3	1857	13	693
Edina Saving Institute		March	14	1859	15	433
Egyptian Levee Company		February	27	1855	11	73
Supplementary Act (Amending incorporate acts of section six)		December	13	1855	12	281
Supplementary Act (Directors to levy and authorize collection of taxes)		February	28	1857	13	594
Supplementary Act (Limiting width of right of way)		March	14	1859	15	341
Elden College		March	3	1855	11	414
Eliot Academy		February	22	1853	10	291
Eliot Seminary (Washington University, Vol. 10, page 290)		February	12	1857	13	610
Elizabeth Aull Institute		March	12	1859	15	40
Supplementary Act (Granting certain powers to trustees)		March	23	1861	17	135
Emigrant Savings Institution, The		February	27	1857	13	616
Empire Bagging, Rope and Twine Factory		December	7	1855	12	218
Engineers Union Fire and Marine Insurance Co		February	28	1855	11	280
Equitable Mutual Insurance Company	St. Louis	January	4	1860	16	139
Erholung	Hermann	March	2	1849	8	209
Eureka Lodge No. 88, A. F. & A. M.	Johnson Co	February	17	1857	13	384
Supplementary Act (Re-incorporated)		March	14	1859	15	152
Evangelical Protestant Cemetery of the Holy Ghost Association		February	15	1865	19	162
Evening Star Lodge No. 94, A. F. & A. M.	Cuba	January	25	1861	17	187
Excelsior Fire Company No. 2 of Hannibal		March	27	1861	17	283
Supplementary Act (Members not to be under 16 or over 70 years of age)		February	15	1864	15	270

Excelsior Insurance Company	St. Louis	February	9	1859	15	74
Supplementary Act (Granting certain powers)		March	20	1861	17	152
Supplementary Act (Sinking fund to be accumulated; purpose of, etc.)		March	11	1863	19	71
Excelsior Manufacturing Company		January	14	1860	16	269
Supplementary Act (Re-incorporated)		January	26	1864	18	178
Supplementary Act (Name changed to Charter Oak Stove Company)		February	20	1865	19	227
Excelsior Petroleum Company		February	20	1865	19	275
Excelsior Society of William Jewell College		March	12	1859	15	43
Exchange Bank of St. Louis		March	2	1857	13	31
Supplementary Act (Amending charter)		January	28	1859	15	19
Supplementary Act (Authorizing increase of capital stock)		March	14	1859	15	22
Supplementary Act (Authorized to receive and pay out certain notes, etc.)		March	21	1863	19	7
Supplementary Act (Authorized to wind up its business)		February	10	1864	18	152
Exchange Mutual Marine Insurance Company	St. Louis	March	8	1859	15	71
Supplementary Act (Name changed to Exchange Insurance Company of St. Louis)		January	7	1860	16	12 175
F.						
Fairmount Academy	St. Louis Co.	March	5	1849	8	196
Fairview Cemetery Association	Andrew Co.	November	29	1857	14	240
Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank		November	21	1857	14	14
Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Co.	St. Louis	January	30	1837	3	189
Supplementary Act (Revealing charter)		February	24	1843	5	25
Farmers' & Mechanics' Insurance Company (To repeal portions of charter and give natural persons equal privileges)		July	1	1847	7	64
Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank		November	21	1857	14	14
Supplementary Act (Number of directors to be not less than 5 or more then nine)		January	14	1860	16	5
Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Institution		March	5	1855	11	217
Supplementary Act (Repealing section of incorporate act)		February	15	1861	17	309

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865—*Continued.*

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page.
Farmers' Bank of Missouri		November	16	1857	14	13
Supplementary Act (Authorizing the winding up of its affairs concerning parent bank and branches)		December	18	1863	18	148
Farmers' Ferry Company	St. Louis	January	26	1864	18	315
Farmers' Male & Female Academy	Newton Co	December	1	1855	12	152
Supplementary Act (Naming board of trustees)		November	4	1857	14	384
Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.	Northeast Mo.	October	29	1857	14	276
Supplementary Act (Regarding liability of stockholders)		March	14	1859	15	117
Farmington Library Association	St. Francois Co.	March	6	1849	8	204
Farmville Railroad Company		February	24	1853	10	365
Fayette Academy		January	15	1831	2	233
Fayette & Glasgow Plank Road Company		February	27	1851	9	346
Fayette Lodge No. 47, A. F. & A. M.		February	24	1849	8	139
Female College		January	18	1851	9	310
Female Seminary of Jefferson City		January	25	1847	7	165
Fenton & House's Spring Gravel or Turnpike Co		March	14	1859	15	381
Ferry at Rialto	Platte Co.	March	20	1861	17	341
Ferry Company	Kansas City	December	22	1859	16	247
Ferry in the County of St. Louis Across the Mississippi River		February	24	1853	10	211
Ferry in County of Jackson		January	17	1857	13	369
Ferry in the County of Platte		March	3	1855	11	229
Ferry in City of Louisiana		March	2	1855	11	369
Fidelity Male & Female College	Fidelity	December	12	1855	12	326
Fielding Institute	Boonville, Mo	February	28	1859	15	63
Fillmore Mutual Fire & Marine Insurance Co.		March	5	1855	11	233
Supplementary Act (Name changed to Hesperian Insurance Company)		December	13	1855	12	341

Firemen's Insurance Company	St. Louis	March	12	1849	8	287
Fire Wardens of City of St. Louis		February	20	1845	6	114
Supplementary Act (Members not compelled to serve more than 7 years; exempted from jury service)		February	17	1851	9	345
Supplementary Act (Certificate of discharge given after 7 years)		March	3	1851	9	481
First Ward Savings Institution		February	25	1857	18	206
Supplementary Act (Name changed to Union Banking Institution)		February	10	1864	18	206
Flora Hill College		January	14	1860	16	134
Flora Hotel Company of St. Louis		March	28	1861	17	372
Florence Lodge No. 1 of the Society Workers		February	28	1855	11	252
Florida Academy		February	6	1837	3	146
Florida & Paris Railroad		February	1	1837	3	237
Florida Division No. 54, Sons of Temperance		February	22	1851	9	365
Florida Lodge No. 23, A. F. & A. M.		February	24	1857	13	694
Foreign Insurance Agencies		March	1	1851	9	225
Supplementary Act (Agents of foreign companies to take out license)		March	14	1859	15	47
Supplementary Act (To license and regulate agencies of foreign companies)		February	5	1864	18	358
Forest City Extension Company		October	27	1857	14	309
Frankfort Institute		March	28	1861	17	142
Franklin Academy		November	16	1820	1	658
Supplementary Act (Re-incorporated)		January	1	1821	1	652
Supplementary Act (To provide for sale)		February	3	1837	3	148
Franklin Agricultural & Mechanical Association		February	10	1857	13	339
Franklin Copper Mining Company		February	5	1864	14	189
Franklin County		December	18	1818	1	562
Supplementary Act (Defining dividing lines)		February	6	1845	6	28
Franklin County Female Academy		February	6	1843	5	156
Franklin County Insurance Company		November	17	1857	14	292
Franklin County Mutual Fire Insurance Co		January	26	1864	18	332
Supplementary Act (Amending incorporate act)		February	10	1865	19	207

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865 *Continued.*

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page.
Franklin County & Turnpike & Gravel Road Co		March	3	1857	13	333
Franklin Fire Company		February	27	1845	6	139
Franklin Insurance Company	St. Louis	February	28	1855	11	382
Supplementary Act (Granting additional powers)		March	9	1859	15	88
Franklin Lead Mining & Smelting Co		February	11	1847	7	191
Supplementary Act (Reviving former act and amending section sixteen)		March	3	1857	13	341
Franklin Library Association	St. Louis	March	10	1859	15	298
Franklin Manufacturing Company		March	19	1861	17	356
Franklin Medical & Literary College		March	12	1849	8	214
Franklin Mining & Smelting Company		March	20	1860	16	13
Supplementary Act (Amending incorporate act)		February	9	1864	18	186
Franklin Savings Institution	St. Louis	February	24	1857	13	654
Supplementary Act (Board to consist of thirteen members)		March	23	1863	19	113
Franklin Silver, Lead, Mining & Smelting Co		February	15	1864	18	197
Franklin Society of St. Louis (Literary Institution)		March	7	1835	2	480
Fraternal Hall Association	St. Louis	November	17	1855	12	171
Fredericktown & Pilot Knob Gravel Road Co		February	5	1855	11	325
Supplementary Act (Road to be repaired, etc.)		February	27	1857	13	416
French Literary Company		February	22	1853	10	209
French Society of Mutual Assistance of St. Louis		January	30	1861	17	330
Friendship Lodge No. 40, I. O. O. F	Arrow Rock	January	5	1860	16	272
Friendship Lodge No. 89, A. F. & A. M		March	3	1855	11	220
Fulton & St. Aubert Plank Road Company		February	27	1851	9	400
Fulton & Aubert Turnpike Company		January	5	1860	16	203
Fulton Cemetery Association		March	23	1861	17	334
Fulton College		February	18	1851	9	356

Fulton Division Number 37, Sons of Temperance		March	12	1849	8	203
Fulton Iron Works		February	15	1864	18	264
Supplementary Act (Defining capital stock)		February	20	1865	19	222
Fulton Masonic Hall Company		February	28	1851	9	414
G.						
Galconda Mining and Smelting Association		February	9	1857	13	337
Gasconade County		January	1	1821	1	677
Gasconade County Agricultural Association		January	30	1847	13	342
Gasconade Grape Growing Society (Promoted)		March	6	1849	8	241
Gasconade Saving Fund Association in Hermann		November	9	1857	14	299
Supplementary Act (Corporation may pass by-law)		November	17	1857	14	304
Gayoso Steam Ferry Company		January	25	1861	17	282
Gayoso Turnpike and Graded Road Company		March	23	1861	17	294
Gentry County		February	12	1841	4	41
Supplementary Act (Organization and defining boundaries)		February	14	1845	6	29
Supplementary Act (Attaching certain boundaries)		February	28	1845	6	44
Georgetown Female Academy		November	30	1840	4	157
Georgetown Female Institute		March	2	1855	11	287
Georgetown Female Seminary	Pettis Co	January	14	1860	16	119
George Washington Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M.		March	15	1861	17	191
German and English Independent School Association of Jefferson City		December	23	1852	10	25
German Benevolent Association	St. Louis	February	9	1853	10	199
German Benevolent Association	Palmyra	February	23	1853	10	186
German Benevolent Society	St. Joseph	February	24	1853	10	187
German Benevolent Association	Weston	March	12	1859	15	288
German Benevolent Society	Weston	March	28	1861	17	371
German Catholic Young Men's Association	St. Louis	February	17	1857	13	547
German Evangelical Missouri College		January	15	1855	11	321
Germania Association	St. Louis	February	16	1865	19	255
German Institute	St. Louis	November	21	1857	14	470
Supplementary Act (Listing corporators and defining general powers)		March	5	1859	15	57

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865 *Continued.*

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page.
German and Medical Society of St. Louis and German Hospital Association	St. Louis	February	24	1857	13	535
German Mutual Aid Society	Cape Girardeau	March	10	1859	15	305
German Mutual Life Insurance Company	St. Louis	November	23	1857	14	459
Supplementary Act (Dividends; how appropriated)		February	5	1864	18	357
German Mutual Widows' and Orphans' Relief Society	St. Louis	November	23	1857	14	463
German Protestant Orphans' Home	St. Louis	March	23	1861	17	352
German Relief Association	Glasgow	November	15	1855	12	129
German Saint Vincent Association		March	1	1851	9	457
Supplementary Act (Changing name to German St. Vincent Orphan Association)		January	31	1853	10	185
Supplementary Act (Corporation to have control of children until certain age)		January	16	1860	16	240
German Saving and Loan Association		March	14	1859	15	429
German Savings Institution		February	24	1853	10	43
Supplementary Act (Regarding accounts of minors and married women)		March	12	1861	17	313
Supplementary Act (Granting same rights as to Boatmen's Saving Institution)		December	18	1863	18	201
German School Association and Free Community of St. Louis & Breman		February	17	1857	13	641
German School of Hermann	Gasconade	March	10	1849	8	346
Supplementary Act (Trustees may levy tax; how to collect)		February	28	1851	9	418
German Society	St. Louis	February	6	1851	9	315
Supplementary Act (Vacancies; how filled)		March	4	1851	9	473
Supplementary Act (Amending an amendatory act of Laws of Mo., 1851)		February	3	1853	10	197
Supplementary Act (Society authorized to apply their funds to purchase a lot)		February	27	1855	11	353

Supplementary Act (Repealing all former acts)		March	8	1859	15	355
Glasgow Academy and Odd Fellows Hall	Howard Co	March	3	1849	8	314
Glasgow and Chariton Plank Road Co		February	24	1853	10	353
Glasgow and Huntsville Plank Road Company		February	15	1851	9	337
Supplementary Act (Company may borrow additional money not to exceed $5000.00)		March	3	1855	11	341
Supplementary Act (Authorizing extension of road to Allen)		January	14	1860	16	241
Supplementary Act (Gravel road may be built on track now planked; toll to be charged)		January	16	1860	16	268
Glasgow Female Academy and Odd Fellows Hall		March	3	1849	8	314
Supplementary Act (Granting certain powers to trustees)		February	24	1853	10	293
Glasgow Hemp, Bagging and Rope Company		March	3	1857	13	365
Glasgow Insurance Company	Glasgow	February	1	1839	3	219-220
Supplementary Act (Second payment; when to be made)		February	8	1839	3	220
Supplementary Act (To repeal portions of the charter and to give natural persons equal privileges)		July	1	1847	7	64
Supplementary Act (Renewing certain acts and appointing commissioners)		March	1	1855	11	363
Glasgow, Roanoke, Huntsville, Bloomington and Kirksville Graded Road Company		March	12	1849	8	229
Globe Mutual Insurance Company	St. Louis	February	23	1853	10	312
Supplementary Act (Providing for division of net profits)		February	28	1855	11	276
Supplementary Act (Amending charter)		December	8	1855	12	215
Supplementary Act (Repealing section 11 of incorporate act)		February	28	1859	15	107
Supplementary Act (Increasing members of directors)		March	15	1861	17	156
Supplementary Act (Changing time of annual election of officers)		February	13	1864	18	356
Supplementary Act (As to election of additional officers)		February	2	1865	19	210
Golden Square Lodge No. 107 A. F. & A. M		February	28	1855	11	289
Good Hope Mining Company		January	16	1860	16	263
Good Samaritan Hospital		March	14	1859	15	325
Goshen College	Mercer Co	January	22	1861	17	123

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865—*Continued.*

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page.
Hannibal & St. Joseph & Iron Mountain Railroad Cos	...	November..	23	1853	14	54
Hannibal College	...	March.....	3	1857	13	422
Hannibal Female Christian Academy	...	February...	28	1857	13	432
Hannibal Gas Light & Coke Company	...	March.....	10	1859	15	341
Hannibal Hemp Manufacturing Company	...	February...	24	1857	13	425
Supplementary Act (Amending incorporate act)	...	November..	17	1857	14	359
Hannibal Hotel Company	...	February...	28	1857	13	433
Hannibal Insurance Company	...	March.....	5	1855	11	401
Hannibal Levee Company	...	January..	10	1860	16	195
Hannibal Library Institute	...	March....	19	1845	6	184
Hannibal, Paris & Grand River Railroad Co	...	January...	30	1837	3	238
Hannibal, Paris & Huntsville Graded Road Co	...	March.....	12	1849	8	340
Hannibal, Paris, Huntsville & Glasgow Turnpike Company	...	February..	13	1847	7	140
Hannibal Public Hall Association	...	February..	18	1865	19	240
Hannibal, Ralls & Monroe Plank Road Co	...	February...	17	1857	13	435
Hannibal, Ralls County & Paris Plank Road Co	...	December...	17	1852	10	41
Supplementary Act (Authorized to continue road to Hannibal)	...	March....	5	1855	11	362
Hannibal Savings & Insurance Company	...	February..	10	1865	10	289
Hannibal Savings Institution	...	March.....	2	1857	13	428
Hannibal Waterworks Company	...	January..	4	1860	16	236
Harrison County	...	February..	14	1845	6	29
Supplementary Act (To change boundaries)	...	March.....	1	1851	9	63
Hartiz's St. Louis Commercial College	St. Louis..	January...	22	1857	13	589
Hebrew Benevolent Society	St. Louis....	February...	6	1847	7	201
Hebron Hall Association	...	January...	30	1857	13	377
Helvetia Benevolent Society	St. Louis....	February...	10	1857	13	657
Hempstead County	...	December..	15	1818	1	589

Henry County (Formerly Rives Co.)		February	15	1841	4	40
Hermann Fire Company No. 1		March	19	1861	17	286
~~Hermann Mutual Saving Institution~~ (error)		January	14	1860	16	176
Hermann Savings Fund Association S & L		March	1	1851	9	441
Supplementary Act (To revive charter)		February	11	1861	17	309
Hiberbia Abstinance Society		January	22	1857	13	268
Hickory County		February	14	1845	6	29
High Hill School	Jasper Co.	February	22	1853	10	284
Highland County (Defining boundaries)		February	17	1843	5	37
Supplementary Act (Regarding revenue of several counties)		March	24	1845	6	50
Highland Mining & Manufacturing Company		January	26	1864	18	173
High Point Mining & Manufacturing Company		March	12	1849	8	184
Hillsboro & Victoria Gravel Road Company		February	18	1856	19	247
Hiram Lodge No. 118, A. F. & A. M.		February	28	1851	9	416
Holt County		February	15	1841	4	39
Holt County Agricultural & Mechanical Ass'n		January	10	1860	16	95
Holstein Female Seminary	Kennonsville	February	1	1837	3	290
Home Mutual Fire & Marine Insurance Co	St. Louis	March	24	1845	6	197
Supplementary Act (Regarding suits against company, evidenced witnesses)		February	13	1847	7	175
Supplementary Act (Duties of county or district director)		February	13	1849	8	155
Supplementary Act (Extending charter)		March	2	1857	13	550
Supplementary Act (Separate books for city and county business)		February	15	1864	18	373
Home Mutual Fire & Marine Insurance Co	St. Charles	February	17	1853	10	30
Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri		November	23	1857	14	476
Home of the Friendless in the City of St. Louis		February	3	1853	10	49
Hope Company	St. Louis Co	March	2	1855	11	370
Hope Mining Company		December	8	1855	12	224
Hope Mutual Fire Insurance Co	St. Louis	February	17	1857	13	564
Hope Mutual Fire Insurance Company of St. Louis (Re-incorporated)		January	26	1864	18	347
Hopewell Lead, Copper & Zinc Company		February	9	1864	18	250

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865 *Continued.*

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page.
Hopkins Lodge, No. 6 of Independent Order of Sons of Malta		December	13	1855	12	285
Hornersville Trustees' Institute		March	14	1859	15	39
House of Refuge	St. Louis Co.	February	28	1855	11	284
Supplementary Act (Repealing and amending certain sections of previous act)		March	14	1859	15	331
Houston Academy	Houston	March	14	1859	15	24
Howard County		January	23	1816	1	460
Howard College	Near Fayette	March	16	1835	2	494
Howard County (Defining southern boundary)		January	6	1847	7	229
Howard County Agricultural & Mechanical Society		February	28	1855	11	392
Howard County Mutual Fire Insurance Company		February	22	1853	10	21
Supplementary Act (Additional privileges given)		February	24	1855	11	339
Howard Female College		March	12	1850	15	60
Howard Lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M		March	2	1855	11	290
Howell County		March	2	1857	13	51
Hudson City & Keosauqua Railroad Company		November	23	1857	14	67
Humbolt Institute (A college of Natural Sciences and Medicines)		December	31	1859	16	117
Humbolt Mining Company		March	14	1859	15	302
Huntsville Division No. 77, Sons of Temperance		January	13	1853	10	264
I.						
Idaho Mining Company		March	19	1861	17	353
Idaho Mining Company (Re-incorporated)		February	15	1864	18	198
Illinois & Missouri Transportation Co.		January	31	1865	19	262
Independence Academy	Independence	February	11	1835	2	449
Independence Academy		February	11	1861	17	121

Independence & Missouri River Railroad Co.		February	22	1849	8	316
Supplementary Act (Investing powers in James Powers)		February	8	1853	10	341
Supplementary Act (Right formerly granted to company now conferred on present owners)		March	3	1855	11	362
Independence Female College		December	7	1855	12	220
Independent Fire & Marine Mutual Insurance Co		February	22	1853	10	306
Supplementary Act (Authorized to wind up its business)		February	15	1865	19	206
Independence Fire Company		February	6	1843	5	218
Supplementary Act (Exempting members from jury service)		March	24	1845	6	188
Independence High School		January	6	1860	16	126
Independence, Liberty & Plattsburg Railroad Company		February	24	1853	10	338
Independence Lyceum		March	2	1849	8	135
Independence Masonic Hall Company		March	4	1859	15	142
Independence Savings Institution		November	20	1855	12	163
Supplementary Act (Correcting number of directors)		January	17	1857	13	370
Independence Savings Institution (May commence business June 1, 1857)		February	17	1857	13	369
Independence Steam Ferry		March	5	1859	15	314
Independence Steam Ferry (Re-incorporated)		March	14	1859	15	347
Independence Order of Odd Fellows		February	22	1843	5	221
Industrial School & Temporary House for Destitute Children		February	13	1855	11	231
Supplementary Act (Name changed to "Girls Industrial Home")		February	9	1857	13	633
Institute of Civil Engineers	St. Louis	February	23	1855	11	311
Insurance Agencies (To license foreign insurance agencies)		February	6	1837	3	69
Insurance Companies, Etc.		February	6	1839	3	62
Supplementary Act (Relating to recoveries)		March	12	1859	15	47
Insurance Company	Forest City	March	7	1859	15	97
Irish Systematic Colonization Society	St. Louis	March	7	1861	17	328
Iron County		February	17	1857	13	52
Supplementary Act (Correcting error)		March	13	1857	13	55
Iron Mountain Branch of the Pacific Railroad		December	25	1852	10	363
Supplementary Act (Explaining previous act)		February	23	1853	10	363

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page.
Iron Mountain City Steam Ferry Company		February	8	1839	3	221
Ironton Mining Company		January	5	1860	16	221
Supplementary Act (To revive and amend previous act)		March	11	1863	19	126
Iowa & Missouri State Line Railroad		January	4	1860	16	420
Iowa Point & Holt County Railroad Co.		January	16	1860	16	433
J.						
Jackson Academy	Cape Girardeau Co	October	14	1820	1	636
Supplementary Act (Location determined; Trustees, etc.)		January	25	1839	3	189
Jackson & Perry County Gravel Road Company		March	8	1859	15	398
Jackson County		December	15	1826	2	83
Supplementary Act (Fixing boundaries of Jackson and other counties)		January	16	1833	2	331
Jackson County Agricultural & Mechanical Ass'n.		February	24	1855	11	309
Supplementary Act (Granting additional powers)		February	8	1861	17	104
Jackson County Agricultural Society		February	13	1841	4	164
Jackson County & St. Joseph Railroad Co.		February	28	1851	9	435
Jackson Insurance Company		March	2	1859	15	94
Jackson Lodge No. 82, A. F. & A. M.		March	3	1855	11	424
Jackson Mutual Fire Insurance Company		March	14	1859	15	130
Jackson Savings Institution		February	12	1857	13	275
Supplementary Act (Repealing section 2 of incorporate act)		March	12	1859	15	429
Jasper County		January	29	1841	4	32
Supplementary Act (Defining boundary)		February	16	1847	7	229
Jefferson and Ste. Genevieve Counties		March	7	1849	8	32
Jefferson City & Versailles Graded & Macadamized Road Company		March	2	1857	13	816
Jefferson City Fire Company		March	12	1849	8	306

Jefferson City Gas Light & Coke Company		January	4	1860	16	196
Jefferson City High School		March	14	1859	15	55
Jefferson City Land Company		March	12	1859	15	299
Jefferson County		December	8	1818	1	554
Supplementary Act (Defining boundary lines)		February	6	1845	6	28
Jefferson County Industrial Company		February	20	1865	19	231
Jefferson Female College	Jefferson City	February	28	1857	13	304
Jefferson Fire Company	St. Louis	February	12	1857	13	614
Jefferson Mutual Fire Insurance Company	St. Louis	March	26	1861	17	179
Supplementary Act (Additional powers granted)		February	17	1865	19	201
Jefferson Seminary	Jefferson City	February	6	1837	3	291
Joachmin Lodge No. 164, A. F. & A. M		January	17	1857	13	690
John Dade Lodge No. 144, A. F. & A. M		February	16	1857	13	225
Johnson County		December	23	1834	2	418
Johnson County Agricultural & Mechanical Ass'n		February	9	1859	15	8
Johnson House Hotel Company	Warrensburg	November	17	1857	14	329
Johnson Lodge No. 86, A. F. & A. M		February	17	1857	13	383
Joint Stock Agricultural & Mechanical Association	Henry Co	January	4	1860	16	99
Jones Commercial College	St. Louis	January	24	1849	8	149
Journeymen Painters Association	St. Louis	January	26	1864	18	230
K.						
Kansas City & California Express Co		March	2	1859	15	327
Supplementary Act (Re-enacting incorporate act)		January	16	1860	16	272
Kansas City & Fort Des Moines Railroad Co		March		1859	15	407
Kansas City & Independence Gas Light & Coke Co		January	21	1861	17	326
Kansas City & New Mexico Insurance Company		November	9	1857	14	327
Kansas City Bridge Company		February	20	1865	19	238
Kansas City Educational Society		February	21	1861	17	122
Kansas City, Galveston & Lake Superior Railroad Co		February	9	1857	13	162
Supplementary Act (Authorized on certain terms, etc., to make road on State or county roads)		February	11	1861	17	571

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865—*Continued.*

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page.
Supplementary Act (Providing for 9 instead of 5 directors)		March	15	1861	17	302
Supplementary Act (An act for the relief of)		March	17	1863	19	109
Supplementary Act (Certain disabilities removed)		February	12	1864	18	480
Kansas City Gas, Light & Coke Company		February	20	1865	19	237
Kansas City, Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company		December	4	1855	12	138
Supplementary Act (Authorized to extend railroads)		January	15	1857	13	109
Supplementary Act (Capital stock may be increased)		January	23	1857	13	91
Kansas City, Liberty, Plattsburg & Cameron Road Company		March	14	1859	15	397
Kansas City Railroad Company		January	10	1860	16	439
Kansas City Savings Institution		February	11	1857	13	370
Kansas City Social Turnverein		February	20	1865	19	188
Kansas City Young Men's Christian Society		February	22	1861	17	344
Kemper College		January	6	1837	3	165
Kent Law Library		January	16	1847	7	210
Kimmswick Industrial Company		March	14	1859	15	363
Kinderhook County		January	29	1841	4	32
Supplementary Act (Kinderhook County changed to Camden County)		February	23	1843	3	38
King Hill Stock Company		December	13	1855	12	281
Supplementary Act (Re-incorporated)		February	17	1857	13	262
Kirkwood Association, The		February	8	1853	10	252
Kirkwood School District		February	17	1865	19	170
Knob Noster Male & Female Academy		March	12	1861	17	134
Knox County		January	6	1843	5	46
Supplementary Act (Organization and defining boundaries)		February	14	1845	6	29
Supplementary Act (What property formerly taxable in Scotland County; new property taxable in Knox County)		March	5	1845	6	45
Knox County Academy		February	24	1851	9	382

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Laclede & Ft. Scott Railroad Company		January	11	1860	16	434
Laclede Association of St. Louis		February	15	1864	18	262
Laclede County		February	24	1849	8	28
Supplementary Act (An act entitling county to a representative)		February	5	1851	9	182
Laclede County Land Company		January	14	1860	16	239
Laclede Fire Company		March	5	1849	8	323
Laclede Mutual Fire & Marine Insurance Co. of St. Louis		March	14	1859	15	97
Supplementary Act (Re-incorporated)		January	14	1860	16	161
Supplementary Act (Amending incorporate act)		February	8	1861	17	146
Laclede Gas Light Company, The		March	2	1857	13	598
Supplementary Act (Amending sections 5 and 6 of incorporate act)		March	3	1857	13	599
Laclede Hotel Company	St. Louis	March	5	1855	11	215
Supplementary Act (An act to change the name of Laclede Hotel Company to Lindell Hotel Company)		March	4	1859	15	281
Laclede Insurance Company		March	5	1855	11	28
Laclede Lodge No. 83, A. F. & A. M		February	17	1857	13	692
Laclede Mining Company		January	5	1860	16	252
Laclede Petroleum Company of Missouri		February	20	1865	19	264
Laclede Railroad Company		December	13	1855	12	295
Supplementary Act (May construct road through streets on certain conditions)		February	13	1857	13	110
Laclede Savings Institution	St. Louis	February	25	1857	13	583
Lafayette Agricultural & Mechanical Association		December	7	1855	12	266
Lafayette Branch of the Pacific Railroad		December	8	1855	12	201
Lafayette County		December	23	1834	2	418
Lafayette County Mutual Fire Insurance Company		February	24	1855	11	119
Lafayette Hook & Ladder Company No. 1		December	12	1855	12	123
Lafayette Insurance Company		February	17	1853	10	303
Lafayette Library & Concert Hall Association		February	12	1857	13	395
Lafayette Lodge No. 32, A. F. & A. M		March	9	1859	15	149

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865—*Continued.*

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page.
Lafayette Military Institute		February	25	1861	17	324
LaGrange & Trenton Railroad Company		February	9	1857	13	110
LaGrange College Institute		March	3	1857	13	300
LaGrange Exporting & Importing Company		February	24	1843	5	225
LaGrange Male & Female College	LaGrange	March	12	1859	15	51
Supplementary Act (Trustees to be of three classes)		January	16	1860	16	131
LaGrange Savings Institution		March	3	1855	11	228
Supplementary Act (Company may loan money not exceeding ten per cent)		February	28	1857	13	408
Lexington Turners' Society		January	7	1860	16	187
Liberty Academy	Liberty	December	22	1836	3	150
Liberty & Missouri Turnpike Company		March	14	1859	15	372
Liberty Female Academy	Clay County	February	5	1849	8	140
Liberty Female College	Clay Co	March	5	1855	11	217
Supplementary Act (Re-incorporated)		December	12	1855	12	317
Liberty Fire Company of St. Louis		February	17	1843	5	231
Liberty Fire Company	Hannibal	February	23	1851	9	387
Liberty Hotel Company	Liberty	February	6	1837	3	179
Liberty Institute	Gasconade Co	March	15	1845	6	177
Liberty Insurance Company, The		February	24	1853	10	56
Liberty Lodge No. 31, A. F. & A. M		March	12	1859	15	153
Liberty Marine, Fire & Life Insurance Co	Liberty	December	31	1838	3	222
Liberty Railroad Company		January	31	1837	3	244
Lillard County		November	16	1820	1	646
Lincoln Academy	Troy, Mo	January	24	1835	2	440
Lincoln County		December	14	1818	1	572

Lincoln & Warren Counties	January	26	1843	5	39
Supplementary Act (Altering Dividing Lines)	January	26	1843	5	39
Supplementary Act (Changing boundary lines between Lincoln & Warren Counties)	February	24	1843	5	40
Lincoln & Montgomery Counties (To alter the dividing line)	February	5	1849	8	34
Lincoln Mining Company of Missouri	January	26	1864	18	181
Lexington & Utica Railroad	March	3	1855	11	221
Lexington & Wellington Macadamized Road Co	January	16	1860	16	211
Lexington Female Collegiate Institute	February	24	1851	9	376
Lexington Ferry Company	February	23	1857	13	394
Lexington Fire Company	January	25	1847	7	163
Supplementary Act (Limiting number of members)	March	2	1849	8	136
Lexington Gas Light Company	March	2	1857	13	402
Lexington Hotel Company	March	3	1851	9	463
Lexington Library Association	March	1	1851	9	446
Lexington Lodge No. 149, A. F. & A. M	March	9	1859	15	148
Lexington Savings Institution	February	21	1857	13	403
Lexington Steam Saw Mill	January	12	1831	2	224
Little Bonne Femme Seminary	March	12	1859	15	22
Little Osage Circulating Library Association	February	17	1843	5	219
Little Osage Literary Association	February	17	1843	5	220
Supplementary Act (Amending charter)	March	24	1845	6	188
Supplementary Act (Limiting number of trustees)	February	27	1855	11	353
Little Pilot Knob Mining Company	March	8	1861	17	322
Little River Bridge Company	December	23	1852	10	25
Supplementary Act (Dunklin and Pemiscot Counties may subscribe to company)	March	4	1857	13	331
Supplementary Act (Authorized to construct canal)	November	21	1857	14	396
Little Rock Steam Flouring Mill Company	March	5	1859	15	312
Livingston & Independence Railroad Company	February	6	1837	3	246
Livingston County	January	6	1837	3	50
Supplementary Act (May levy special tax)	February	11	1841	4	304

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865 *Continued.*

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page.
Livingston County Agricultural & Mechanical Association		March	14	1859	15	3
Livingston Loan & Saving Institution		February	13	1861	17	307
Livingston Lodge No. 51, A. F. & A. M.		March	12	1859	15	151
Livingston, Macon, Taney & Linn Counties		January	6	1837	3	50
Loan & Savings Institution of St. Louis		March	3	1857	13	634
Locust Grove Academy		January	14	1860	16	132
Lodge No. 60, A. F. & A. M.	New Bloomfield	December	5	1855	12	254
Lindell & Southern Hotel Companies		January	4	1860	16	530
Lindell Railway Company		January	26	1864	18	486
Lindenwood Female College		February	24	1853	10	283
Linn County		January	6	1837	3	50
Supplementary Act (Defining dividing line between Livingston and Linn Counties)		January	14	1837	3	53
Supplementary Act (Authorizing assessment of property, disregarding Saline County)		March	10	1845	6	46
Supplementary Act (Attaching portion of Chariton County)		March	20	1845	6	49
Supplementary Act (Attaching certain portions of Linn County to Livingston County)		January	10	1855	11	17
Linn County Male & Female Academy		March	5	1859	15	59
Linneus Fair Ground Company		March	8	1859	15	7
Linneus Odd Fellows Hall Association		December	12	1855	12	241
Linn Lodge No. 66, A. F. & A. M		February	7	1859	15	138
LaGrange Steam Ferry Company		March		1859	15	334
Supplementary Act (To exempt company from operations of Section 6, General Corporation Law)		December	31	1859	16	59
Lake Bridge Company	Mississippi Co.	February	17	1849	8	324
Supplementary Act (Re-incorporated)		February	25	1851	9	385

Lancaster Building Association		February	28	1859	15	333
Lancaster Seminary	Lancaster	March	12	1859	15	409
Land-Mark Lodge No. 64, A. F. & A. M.		February	21	1857	13	235
Lane Medical College of Missouri						
Lathrop Academy	Boone Co.	March	8	1859	15	55
Law Library Association of St. Louis		February	1	1839	3	59
Supplementary Act (Defining limits)		February	24	1843	5	39
Supplementary Act (Organization and defining boundaries)		February	14	1845	6	29
Lebanon Academy	Lebanon	January	28	1853	10	266
Supplementary Act (Fixing number of trustees)		March	2	1855	11	344
Lebanon Lodge No. 77, A. F. & A. M.		March	1	1851	9	449
Lewis County		January	2	1833	2	307
Lexington & Boonville Railroad Company		February	24	1853	10	366
Lexington & Daviess County Railroad Co.		February	10	1851	9	316
Supplementary Act (Amending former act)		December	23	1852	10	20
Lexington & Grand River Country Railroad Co		February	24	1853	10	331
Lexington & St. Louis Railroad Company		December	9	1859	16	395
Supplementary Act (Regarding individual subscription of stock)		January	4	1860	16	399
Louisiana Ferry		March	23	1863	19	140
Louisiana Academy	Pike Co	January	12	1822	1	907
Louisiana Academy at Louisiana		February	12	1839	3	191
Louisiana & Columbia Railroad Co.		January	27	1837	3	247
Louisiana & Frankford Plank Road Co		February	13	1855	11	357
Supplementary Act (Amending act)		January	21	1857	13	482
Supplementary Act (To define corporate powers)		January	14	1860	16	188
Louisiana & Middletown Plant or Macadamized Road Company		February	27	1851	9	403
Supplementary Act (Amending & Explaining Incorporate Act)		February	23	1853	10	359
Supplementary Act (Regarding penalties)		February	13	1855	11	340
Supplementary Act (Amending act)		May	16	1861	17	73
Supplementary Act (Fixing fine for failure to pay toll)		February	25	1863	19	118
Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad Company		March	10	1859	15	400

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page.
Marshfield Academy		January	14	1860	16	132
Maryville Extension Company		March	4	1857	13	466
Masonic & Odd Fellows Hall Building		February	9	1853	10	260
Masonic & Temperance Hall Building	Troy	February	27	1851	9	390
Masonic Hall Association	St. Louis	February	12	1853	10	263
Supplementary Act (Exempting property from taxation—state and county)		March	20	1861	17	554
Supplementary Act (Re-incorporating)		January	31	1865	19	210
Masonic Hall Association of Otterville		December	5	1855	12	271
Masonic Hall Trustees, The	St. Louis	February	27	1857	13	586
Mason Savings Institution		March	23	1863	19	110
Mathsonian Temperance Society		February	28	1851	9	417
Meadow Valley Mining Company		February	16	1865	19	216
Mechanics' & Orphans' Saving Institution		May	1	1855	11	211
Mechanics' Bank		March	2	1857	13	33
Supplementary Act (Amending charter to designate at what time books shall be opened)		November	20	1857	14	14
Mechanics' Bank of St. Louis		December	26	1859	16	7
Supplementary Act (Time for subscription of capital stock extended)		January	14	1860	16	5
Supplementary Act (Authorized to close its business)		December	3	1863	18	147
Supplementary Act (Allowed to charge exchange rates)		February	16	1865	19	148
Mechanics' Institute of Liberty		February	12	1841	4	189
Mechanics' Institute of St. Louis		February	13	1841	4	190
Supplementary Act (Amending section 4, incorporate act)		March	26	1845	6	193
Mechanics Savings Association of St. Louis		February	20	1865	19	282
Mechanics Savings Institution of St. Louis		February	24	1853	10	46
Supplementary Act (Revising incorporate act)		February	28	1855	11	67
Medical Society of Missouri	St. Louis	January	25	1837	3	222

Melville Male & Female Academy	Melville	March.	2	1853	11	302
Memphis & Ozark Railroad Company		March.	28	1861	17	303
Memphis & St. Louis Packet Company		December.	31	1859	16	250
Memphis Fair Ground Company		October	29	1857	14	438
Memphis Male & Female Academic Association		February	12	1857	13	524
Mercantile Library Hall Company of St. Louis		February	17	1851	9	74
Supplementary Act (Amending section 4 of incorporate act)		January	7	1857	13	632
Supplementary Act (Regarding leasing of property)		February	9	1857	13	632
Mercer County (Defining boundaries and providing for organization)		February	14	1845	6	29
Supplementary Act (County organized)		February	26	1845	6	42
Mercer Lodge No. 35, A. F. & A. M.	Princeton	November	5	1857	14	360
Merchants' & Manufacturers' Insurance Company of Saint Louis		January	14	1860	16	146
Merchants' & Manufacturers' Saving Institution		March.	3	1855	11	230
Merchants' Bank of St. Louis		March.	2	1857	13	32
Supplementary Act (For the relief of said bank)		March.	23	1863	19	5
Supplementary Act (Authorized to close its business)		January	21	1864	18	146
Supplementary Act (Authorized to reduce capital stock; to what amount)		February	15	1864	18	153
Supplementary Act (To wind up its affairs; procedure)		February	20	1865	19	144
Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, The		February	24	1851	9	378
Supplementary Act (Amending incorporate act)		December	23	1852	10	28
Supplementary Act (Granting additional powers)		February	24	1855	11	337
Supplementary Act (Trustees; how elected, etc.)		February	9	1857	13	543
Merimac Bridge Company		March.	12	1849	8	187
Supplementary Act (Re-incorporated and providing a road leading to same in St. Louis county)		February	24	1853	10	195
Supplementary Act (Extending time for erection)		November	15	1855	12	136
Merimac Canal & Navigation Company		February	12	1839	3	223
Merimac Insurance Company		November	23	1857	14	465
Merimack Academy	Franklin Co.	January	10	1837	3	152
Supplementary Act (Changing method of electing trustees)		February	13	1841	4	155
Supplementary Act (Incorporate act repealed)		March.	3	1851	9	475

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865—*Continued.*

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page.
Missouri Female College		March	20	1861	17	138
Missouri Fire Company	St. Louis	January	29	1841	4	184
Supplementary Act (Regarding members; number of and privileges)		December	19	1844	6	91
Mission Free School of St. Louis		January	30	1863	19	62
Missouri Glass Company		March	14	1859	15	290
Missouri Gymnastic Company, The		February	11	1857	13	591
Supplementary Act (May issue stock; rates, etc.)		November	5	1857	14	473
Missouri Hemp Improvement Company		December	8	1855	12	204
Missouri Homestead Company		February	16	1865	19	351
Missouri Immigration & Industrial Aid Ass'n		February	20	1865	19	236
Missouri Immigration, Land & Mining Company		February	15	1864	18	218
Missouri Institute of Science		February	6	1845	6	110
Missouri Insurance Company of St. Louis		January	12	1831	2	229
Supplementary Act (Company authorized to loan; under what conditions)		February	14	1835	2	452
Supplementary Act (Providing for thirteen directors)		January	18	1837	3	210
Supplementary Act (To repeal portions of the charters and to give natural persons equal rights)		July	1	1847	7	64
Supplementary Act (To re-incorporate)		January	7	1860	16	138
Missouri Iron Company	St. Francois and Madison Co's.	December	31	1836	3	219
Missouri Iron Steam Boat Company		February	9	1839	3	228
Missouri Juvenile Reform School		March	3	1851	9	282
Missouri Land Company of St. Louis		February	18	1865	19	246
Missouri Lead Mining Company		March	23	1861	17	374
Supplementary Act (To re-incorporate)		February	15	1864	18	199
Missouri Life Insurance & Trust Company	St. Louis	February	6	1837	3	206

Missouri Lumber & Car Manufacturing Company	December	4	1855	13	157
Missouri Manufacturing Company of St. Louis	January	14	1860	16	238
Missouri Mining & Manufacturing Company	February	5	1864	18	174
Missouri Mining Company	March	19	1861	17	370
Supplementary Act (To continue twenty years)	February	22	1861	17	338
Missouri Mining, Mineral & Manufacturing Ass'n	November	19	1857	14	263
Missouri Mutual Insurance Company	February	20	1865	19	196
Supplementary Act (Repealing charter)	February	24	1843	5	25
Missouri Mutual Insurance Company of St. Louis	February	12	1839	4	63
Supplementary Act (To repeal portions of the charters and to give natural persons equal privileges)	July	1	1847	7	64
Missouri Mutual Saving Fund & Loan Association	December	11	1855	12	120
Missouri Paper Manufacturing Company	March	27	1861	17	577
Missouri Petroleum & Mining Company	February	20	1865	19	268
Missouri Petroleum Company	February	20	1865	19	270
Missouri Quartz Mining Company	February	15	1864	18	194
Missouri Railroad Company (Street Railway)	February	24	1853	10	121
Supplementary Act (May build branch roads on certain conditions)	January	16	1860	16	516
Supplementary Act (Company may lay track along certain streets in St. Louis)	January	21	1863	19	108
Missouri Railway Company	February	15	1864	18	483
Missouri River Pilots' Benevolent Association of Saint Louis	February	11	1857	13	84
Missouri River Valley Railroad Company	December	5	1859	16	414
Supplementary Act (Explaining incorporate act)	January	5	1860	16	419
Supplementary Act (Extending limits)	January	26	1861	17	300
Supplementary Act (As to election of directors)	February	15	1864	18	478
Missouri Safety Insurance Company	March	14	1859	15	127
Missouri Silk Company	February	13	1839	3	231
Missouri Silver Mining Company	January	16	1860	16	266
Supplementary Act (Company may operate in any territory in United States)	February	15	1864	18	198

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865 *Continued.*

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page.
Mound City Savings & Loan Association of Saint Louis		January	16	1860	16	453
Supplementary Act (Board may divide stock; how)		February	8	1865	19	296
Mound City Savings Institution		December	12	1855	12	241
Mound Fire Company of St. Louis		February	28	1845	6	148
Mountain Malleable Iron Company of St. Louis		January	14	1860	16	231
Mount Mora Cemetery Association of St. Joseph		February	22	1851	9	366
Mount Morial Lodge No. 40, A. F. & A. M		December	12	1855	12	337
Mount Pleasant College	Huntsville	February	28	1855	11	287
Mullanphy Law Library Association		March	1	1851	9	450
Mutual Fire & Marine Insurance Company of Lexington		March	5	1849	8	234
Supplementary Act (Changing number of directors to thirteen)		February	22	1853	10	298
Mutual Fire & Marine Insurance Company	Waverly	February	20	1857	13	398
Mutual Savings Fund & Loan Association of Augusta		January	5	1860	16	447
Mutual Savings Institution		February	23	1853	10	315
Supplementary Act (Concerning married women's accounts; rate of interest, etc.)		February	24	1855	11	364
Supplementary Act (Certain words inserted)		November	15	1855	12	136
Supplementary Act (Granting same rights to state savings institution)		February	9	1857	13	595
Mystic Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F	Hannibal	February	16	1857	13	427
N.						
National Banking & Insurance Company (Formerly National Insurance Company)		February	22	1861	17	154
Supplementary Act (Authorized to suspend banking business and invest part of capital in National Bank)		January	26	1864	18	156
Supplementary Act (Consolidating charter and amending acts into one)		January	8	1865	19	149

National Land Transfer Association of Missouri		December	17	1863	18	225
National Loan Bank of St. Louis		February	16	1865	19	258
National Insurance Company	Glasgow	February	24	1857	13	541
Supplementary Act (Changing name to Reliance Insurance Company)		January	14	1860	16	168
National Insurance Company of St. Louis		February	18	1855	11	268
Supplementary Act (Re-incorporated; names of corporation; duties; powers of corporation)		March	5	1859	15	102
Supplementary Act (Granting additional powers)		December	6	1859	16	145
Supplementary Act (Name changed to National Banking and Insurance Co.)		February	22	1861	17	154
Natural Bridge Cemetery of St. Louis		February	6	1855	11	85
Natural Bridge Plank Road Company		February	28	1855	11	355
Nebraska Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F		March	27	1861	17	195
Nebraska Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F	Platte City	March	26	1845	6	195
Neckar Brewery Company of St. Louis		March	18	1861	17	351
Neosho Female Academy		February	23	1853	10	293
Neosho Lodge No. 81, A. F. & A. M		February	9	1853	10	262
Neosho Lodge No. 85, I. O. O. F		November	23	1857	14	384
New Bloomfield Turnpike & Gravel Road Co		March	12	1859	15	392
New Hope Academy		January	7	1860	16	119
New London Academy	New London	December	31	1838	3	192
New Madrid Academy		January	11	1841	4	156
Supplementary Act (To revive establishing act)		February	15	1847	7	213
New Madrid & Stoddard Canal Company		March	10	1849	8	174
New Madrid & Stoddard Plank Road Company		February	13	1849	8	293
New Madrid & Watson's Landing Steam Ferry Co		February	15	1864	18	310
New Madrid & West Prairie Road Company		February	22	1855	11	312
Supplementary Act (As to penalties for failure to pay toll)		February	8	1861	17	300
New Madrid County		December	31	1813	1	293
Supplementary Act (Explaining former act)		November	28	1822	1	946
Supplementary Act (Concerning boundary)		January	16	1829	2	156

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865—*Continued.*

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page.
New Madrid, Stoddard & Dunklin Counties (Defining boundary lines)		February	27	1849	8	36
New Madrid Female Institute		March	2	1857	13	459
New Madrid Lodge No. 108, A. F. & A. M.		February	27	1851	9	392
New Madrid Plank Road Company		February	28	1851	9	432
Supplementary Act (To revive incorporate act)		February		1853	10	341
Newton County		December	31	1838	3	20
Supplementary Act (To define northern boundary)		January	27	1841	4	42
Supplementary Act (To define eastern boundary)		January	14	1847	7	230
Supplementary Act (Defining boundaries)		February	16	1847	7	229
Newton Lodge No. 175, A. F. & A. M		November	20	1857	14	383
Newton Mining Company		March	14	1859	15	336
Niangua County		January	29	1841	4	32
Supplementary Act (Changed to Dallas Co.)		December	16	1844	6	25
Nickel & Cobalt Mining Company		February	10	1864	18	184
Nodaway & Savannah Railroad Company		November	23	1855	12	142
Nodaway County		January	29	1841	4	32
Supplementary Act (Defining boundaries)		January	2	1843	5	43
Supplementary Act (Organization and defining boundaries)		February	14	1845	6	29
Nord St. Louis Turn Schule & Kindergarten (North St. Louis Gymnastic School & Infant Garden)		February	12	1864	18	235
North-Cut Swamp Road		February	28	1859	15	336
North-East Missouri Stock Importing Company		November	15	1855	12	135
Supplementary Act (Re-incorporated)		December	12	1855	12	322
North-Eastern Railroad Company		February	20	1857	13	100
Northern Bank of Missouri		November	23	1857	14	17
Supplementary Act (Re-incorporated)		March	2	1859	15	18
Northern Insurance Company		January	30	1857	13	246
Northern Star Division No. 27, of the Sons of Temperance		February	28	1851	9	419

North Grand River Railroad Company		December	14	1859	16	422
Supplementary Act (Amending incorporate act)		February	11	1861	17	301
North Missouri Coal Company		February	15	1864	18	264
North Missouri Hotel Company of St. Charles		February	28	1855	11	65
North Missouri Male & Female Collegiate Institute		December	11	1863	18	653
North Missouri Railroad Company		March	3	1851	9	483
Supplementary Act (To expedite and construct)		December	23	1852	10	8
Supplementary Act (Meetings of stockholders and election of directors)		January	7	1853	10	323
Supplementary Act (Appointing a notary public)		December	12	1855	12	125
Supplementary Act (Lands for use of said railroad; how condemned)		December	12	1855	12	232
Supplementary Act (Authorized to build a ferry across Missouri River)		March	3	1857	13	157
Supplementary Act (Authorizing laying tracks on streets of St. Louis)		March	14	1859	15	63
Supplementary Act (Notary required to file bond)		March	14	1859	15	67
Supplementary Act (Regulating sale of lands)		March	20	1861	17	39
Supplementary Act (Regarding sale of land; process of, etc.)		February	8	1864	18	382
Supplementary Act (Reports made, when and where)		February	15	1864	18	479
Supplementary Act (To provide for completion)		February	16	1865	19	90
Supplementary Act (Amending charter)		February	18	1865	19	89
North Prairie Farmers' Institute	Andrew Co.	March	8	1859	15	20
North St. Louis Citizens' Mutual Savings Fund and Loan Association of St. Louis, The		February	21	1857	13	645
North St. Louis Savings Institution		December	17	1863	18	200
North Star Lodge No. 157, A. F. & A. M.		February	20	1865	15	211
Northwestern Agricultural & Mechanical Ass'n		January	16	1860	16	105
North Western Insurance Company		March	14	1859	15	75
North-West Missouri Stock Importing Company		December	13	1855	12	312
O.						
Occidental Mutual Fire & Marine Insurance Company of Independence		February	28	1859	15	111
Odd Fellows' Hall Association of Farmington		February	28	1857	13	535
Odd Fellows' Library Association of St. Louis		March	12	1861	17	367

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865—*Continued.*

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page.
O'Fallon Savings Bank		March	28	1861	17	313
O'Fallon School of Medicine	St. Louis	January	14	1860	16	202
O'Fallon Stone Company, The		February	17	1857	13	611
O'Fallon University		December	7	1846	7	205
Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company		February	17	1849	8	159
Supplementary Act (Act of Illinois recognized)		February	23	1853	10	365
Supplementary Act (To legalize subscriptions for stock by city of St. Louis)		December	7	1855	12	226
Supplementary Act (Authorizing city of St. Louis to make certain agreement)		March	2	1857	13	671
Ohio & Mississippi Transfer Company	St. Louis	March	14	1859	15	294
Supplementary Act (Name changed to St. Louis Transfer Company)		January	14	1860	16	206
Supplementary Act (May increase stock; to what extent)		February	20	1865	19	226
Oil Mine Lead Company		March	4	1863	19	127
Operative Millers' Association		March	23	1863	19	145
Oregon & Savannah Railroad Company		February	24	1853	10	370
Oregon County (Boundaries defined and provision made for organization)		February	15	1841	4	43
Supplementary Act (Organization and defining boundaries)		February	14	1845	6	29
Orphans' Home		February	27	1845	6	136
Supplementary Act (Amending section 5 of incorporate act)		December	7	1847	7	205
Supplementary Act (Board of managers; its powers, duties, etc.)		March	2	1849	8	134
Osage County		January	29	1841	4	32
Supplementary Act (Defining boundaries)		March	1	1855	11	12
Osage County Agricultural & Mechanical Assn.		March	10	1859	15	14
Osage County Iron & Mining Company		February	16	1847	7	188
Osage Mining & Smelting Company		February	3	1837	3	226
Supplementary Act (Capital stock increased)		January	2	1839	3	232

Osage Mutual Fire & Marine Insurance Company	February	14	1857	13	231
Osage River Association	February	15	1847	7	217
Osage Valley & Southern Kansas Railroad Company	November	21	1857	14	59
Supplementary Act (Increasing number of directors to thirteen)	March	5	1859	15	412
Supplementary Act (Extending road from Tipton to Boonville)	December	9	1859	16	432
Ozark County	January	29	1841	4	32
Ozark Iron Company	February	27	1857	13	689
Supplementary Act (Extending time for erection of iron works and reviving original act)	December	31	1859	16	249
Supplementary Act (To revive incorporate act)	March	17	1863	19	137
Ozark Lumber Company	February	8	1859	15	338
Ozark Mining Company	February	15	1864	18	194
P.					
Pacific Ferry Company	January	26	1864	18	314
Pacific Insurance Company	February	3	1853	10	305
Pacific Lodge No. 159 A. F. & A. M.	November	13	1857	14	449
Supplementary Act (Substituting "Franklin County" for "St. Louis County" in incorporate act)	February	18	1859	15	154
Pacific Railroad	March	12	1849	8	219
Supplementary Act (Directors; election of etc., and granting certain powers)	March	1	1851	9	268
Supplementary Act (May extend road west of the state)	February	24	1853	10	353
Supplementary Act (Relating to bonds of companies)	March	2	1861	17	56
Pacific Railroad Company & Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company	February	22	1851	9	265
Pacific Railroad, North Missouri Railroad, Southwest Branch of Pacific Railroad	February	10	1864	18	50
Pacific Railroad Packet Company & The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Packet Company	January	29	1857	13	548
Supplementary Act (Reviving incorporate act and increasing capital stock)	March	10	1859	15	339

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865—*Continued.*

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page.
Palermo & St. Joseph Railroad Company		March	10	1859	15	413
Palmyra Academy		January	18	1831	2	268
Palmyra & Marion City Turnpike Company		February	3	1837	3	296
Supplementary Act (Re-enacted)		February	15	1841	4	196
Supplementary Act (Re-enacted)		March	24	1845	6	190
Palmyra & Mississippi Railroad Company		March	1	1849	8	170
Palmyra Chapter No. 2, A. F. & A. M		March	12	1861	17	189
Palmyra Female Seminary		February	5	1855	11	325
Palmyra Library Association		February	28	1857	13	427
Palmyra Lodge No. 18, A. F. & A. M		March	12	1861	17	189
Palmyra Manufacturing Company		March	24	1845	6	185
Palmyra Saving Institution		February	22	1861	17	304
Palo Alto Academy of Warsaw		February	11	1847	7	154
Paris Cemetery Association		December	17	1863	18	165
Paris Female Seminary		November	15	1855	12	136
Paris Hotel Company		March	15	1861	17	349
Parkville & Grand River Railroad Co		February	17	1857	13	133
Supplementary Act (Authorizing appointment of a notary public for company)		February	28	1859	15	414
Supplementary Act (To secure completion)		March	12	1859	15	60
Supplementary Act (Extending time for completion)		February	15	1865	19	96
Parkville & Quindaro Ferry Company		February	26	1857	13	493
Parkville & Ridgely Railroad Company		March	5	1855	11	402
Parkville Building Association		February	25	1857	13	488
Parkville Ferry Company		February	15	1864	18	312
Parkville Ferry		February	13	1865	19	181
Parkville Marine Insurance Company		March	5	1855	11	33
Supplementary Act (Re-incorporated)		November	21	1857	14	402

Parkville Union College		December	13	1855	12	314
Pattonsburg Lodge No. 65, A. F. & A. M.		December	5	1855	12	263
Pawner's Institution (Loan Co.)	St. Louis.	February	8	1864	18	251
Supplementary Act (Name changed to "Provident Savings Institution")		February	20	1865	19	232
Paynesville & Mississippi Rail Road Company		February	3	1837	3	263
Pemiscot County		February	19	1851	9	190
Pensula Lead Mining Company		February	10	1865	19	217
Peoples' Insurance Company of St. Louis		March	10	1859	15	107
Supplementary Act (To amend charter)		March	28	1861	17	166
Peoples Railway Company (Street Railroad—Organized under an act to authorize the formation of railroad associations and regulate same)		February	24	1853	10	516
Supplementary Act (Extending road)		January	16	1860	16	516
Supplementary Act (Extending road and setting time for completion)		February	15	1864	18	493
Peoples' Savings Institution, The		February	21	1857	13	642
Supplementary Act (Re-incorporating)		October	27	1857	14	473
Supplementary Act (To amend charter)		January	14	1860	16	452
Supplementary Act (Directors; classification, duties, and so forth)		February	8	1865	19	295
Supplementary Act (Regarding payments to orphans' home)		February	20	1865	19	281
Perry County (Established; part of Ste. Genevieve County)		November	16	1820	1	661
Supplementary Act (Defining limits)		February	15	1847	7	18
Perry & Cape Girardeau Counties (Amending act defining dividing line)		March	5	1849	8	33
Perryville Academy		February	25	1845	6	130
Pettis County		January	26	1833	2	351
Supplementary Act (To establish southern boundary)		December	3	1834	2	416
Supplementary Act (Defining boundaries)		February	26	1845	6	42
Pettis County Agricultural & Mechanical Ass'n		March	14	1859	15	10
Pettis County Land & Town Building Company		March	14	1859	15	282
Pettis County Library Company		January	14	1839	3	232
Phelps County		November	13	1857	14	397
Phelps County Seminary		February	20	1865	19	168

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865—*Continued*.

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page.
Philadelphia & Missouri Zinc Company		February	18	1865	19	214
Philomathean Literary Society of Central College		March	23	1861	17	348
Philomathic Society of William Jewell College		March	14	1859	15	42
Phoenix Fire Company		February	25	1843	5	234
Supplementary Act (Members serving seven years entitled to certain exemptions)		March	3	1851	9	463
Phoenix Insurance Company	St. Louis	March	12	1849	8	368
Supplementary Act (Defining two classes of insurance; provisions for each)		February	8	1853	10	298
Supplementary Act (Amending charter)		March	5	1861	17	156
Pike Academy	Bowling Green	January	31	1837	3	155
Supplementary Act (Trustees may dispose of property; for what purposes, etc.)		January	31	1853	10	291
Supplementary Act (Reviving original act; to what extent)		February	16	1865	19	174
Pike County (Established; part of St. Charles Co.)		December	14	1818	1	585
Pilgrim Hall Association	St. Louis	November	23	1857	14	458
Supplementary Act (Commissioners to open books of subscriptions)		March	12	1859	15	294
Pilot Knob, Cape Girardeau & Belmont R. R. Co		December	8	1859	16	428
Pinchney Academical Society		February	17	1835	2	454
Pioneer Petroleum Company		February	20	1865	19	276
Planters' House		February	22	1843	5	233
Planters' Warehouse Company		December	13	1855	12	290
Platte & Missouri River Turnpike Company		January	14	1860	16	200
Platte City Academy		February	27	1851	9	389
Platte City & Ft. Des Moines Railroad Co		January	4	1860	16	441
Supplementary Act (Board of directors created; powers, etc.)		February	12	1864	18	479
Platte City & New Market Turnpike Company		January	14	1860	16	234

Platte County		December	31	1838	3	23
Supplementary Act (Relating to boundaries)		February	16	1847	7	229
Platte County Agricultural & Mechanical Ass'n		March	10	1859	15	16
Platte County Male & Female Institute		February	17	1849	8	195
Platte County Railroad Company		February	24	1853	10	355
Supplementary Act (Changing name to Platte Country R. R. Company)		March	23	1863	19	106
Supplementary Act (Ordering sale)		February	12	1864	18	58
Supplementary Act (Governor authorized to take possession and operate)		February	10	1865	19	97
Supplementary Act (To effect compromise between certain railroads)		February	18	1865	19	98
Platte County Savings Association		February	15	1864	18	105
Supplementary Act (May transact business either in Platte City or in Weston)		February	10	1865	19	288
Platte Hemp Manufacturing & Distilling Co		February	11	1857	13	495
Platte Lodge No. 56, A. F. & A. M		February	17	1851	9	348
Platte Mutual Insurance Company		March	1	1855	11	246
Supplementary Act (Incorporators must organize within 1 year)		February	9	1857	13	494
Platte River Navigation Company		February	27	1849	8	238
Supplementary Act (Re-incorporated)		January	5	1860	16	227
Plattsburg Division No. 58, Sons of Temperance		November	4	1857	14	279
Plattsburg High School		December	31	1859	16	116
Plattsburg Lodge No. 64, I. O. O. F		March	14	1859	15	146
Plattsburg Lodge No. 113, A. F. & A. M	Plattsburg	March	1	1855	11	400
Platte Savings Institution		February	28	1857	13	484
Supplementary Act (Authorizing removal)		January	26	1863	19	110
Pleasant Green Academy	Cooper Co	February	8	1853	10	268
Pleasant Hill Academy	Platte Co	January	14	1860	16	136
Pleasant Retreat Academy	Polk Co	December	7	1855	12	265
Pleasant Retreat Female Seminary	Boonville	March	1	1855	11	249
Pleasant Ridge Male & Female College		March	5	1855	11	438

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865—*Continued.*

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page.
Ralls County Male & Female Academy		January	10	1860	16	124
Randolph County		January	22	1829	2	173
Supplementary Act (Altering northern boundaries)		January	22	1829	2	174
Randolph County Agricultural & Mechanical Assn		December	5	1855	12	256
Randolph County Mutual Fire Insurance Company		March	3	1855	11	91
Randolph Plank Road Company		February	24	1857	13	502
Ray County (Established; part of Howard Co.)		November	16	1820	1	655
Supplementary Act (To define boundaries)		January	25	1839	3	25
Ray County Agricultural Society		December	13	1855	12	293
Ray County Petroleum & Coal Oil Company		March	27	1861	17	369
Real Estate Mutual Fire Insurance Company of St. Louis		January	16	1860	16	169
Real Estate Savings Institution, The		February	21	1857	13	623
Supplementary Act (May deal in Government bonds and securities)		February	13	1864	18	206
Supplementary Act (Releasing deposits from certain previous taxation)		February	10	1865	19	295
Reservoir Market Company of St. Louis		March	19	1861	17	336
Reynolds County		February	25	1845	6	41
Supplementary Act (Officers; how appointed, paid, etc.)		March	24	1845	6	50
Richardson's Express Company		November	27	1855	12	146
Richland Male & Female Academy & Common School Association		February	11	1857	13	267
Supplementary Act (Defining boundaries of territory)		November	21	1857	14	266
Supplementary Act (Defining boundaries of territory)		November	18	1857	14	266
Richmond Academy	Richmond	December	10	1836	3	156
Supplementary Act (Additional powers to trustees)		February	17	1843	5	157
Supplementary Act (For the benefit of said academy)		February	25	1843	5	57
Richmond & Camden Plank Road Company		February	24	1851	9	372
Richmond & Lafayette County Plank Road Co		February	20	1851	9	358

Richmond College	Richmond	February	23	1853	10	275
Supplementary Act (Placing college under care of Synod of Old School Presbyterian Church)		November	9	1857	14	427
Richmond Female College	Richmond	March	5	1855	11	417
Richmond Female Seminary		January	14	1860	16	121
Richmond Insurance Company		December	13	1855	12	324
Richmond Lodge No. 57, A. F. & A. M		February	17	1851	9	350
Richmond Savings Association		March	27	1861	17	310
Richwood & DeSoto Bridge Company		January	14	1860	16	235
Richwoods Mining Company		February	16	1847	7	172
Ridgely Lodge No. 135, A. F. & A. M		March	14	1859	15	140
Ripley County (Organized)		January	5	1833	2	312
Supplementary Act (Establishing division line between Ripley and Washington Counties)		January	14	1833	2	319
Supplementary Act (To define boundaries)		February	15	1841	4	43
Supplementary Act (Defining boundaries)		March	2	1849	8	35
Rives County		December	13	1834	2	418
Supplementary Act (Attaching territory of St. Clair County for civil and military purposes)		February	11	1835	2	451
Rives County Changed to Henry County		February	15	1841	4	40
Roads (An act to authorize the formation of association to construct plank and McAdamized roads)		February	27	1851	9	259
Supplementary Act (Incorporating a company to make a McAdamized road from Caledonia to the Missouri River)		March	16	1835	2	499
Roanoke Lodge No. 70, A. F. & A. M		January	21	1857	13	691
Rocheport Academy		February	28	1859	15	62
Supplementary Act (Re-incorporated)		January	10	1860	16	129
Rocheport Fire Company		February	25	1843	5	229
Rocheport Home Mutual Fire Insurance Co		March	23	1861	17	178
Rocheport Railroad Company		January	23	1837	3	265
Rocheport Union Town Hall Company		January	16	1860	16	193

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865—*Continued.*

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page.
St. Francois Lead Mining Company of St. Louis		January	26	1864	18	183
St. Francois Lodge No. 48, I. O. O. F		March	14	1859	15	139
St. Francois Mining Company		December	1	1855	12	154
Ste. Genevieve Academy, Trustees of		March	6	1849	8	209
Supplementary Act (Re incorporated)		February	17	1853	10	274
Ste. Genevieve & Little Rock Gravel Road Co		February	23	1853	10	18
Ste. Genevieve County		December	31	1813	1	294
Supplementary Act (Commissioners appointed to superintend survey)		February	1	1831	2	249
Supplementary Act (To survey and define the limits)		February	11	1839	3	26
Supplementary Act (To define limits between St. Francois and Ste. Genevieve Counties)		February	15	1841	4	44
Supplementary Act (Defining boundaries)		January	2	1843	5	45
Supplementary Act (Altering dividing line between this and Jefferson County)		March	7	1849	8	32
Ste. Genevieve, Current & White River Railroad Co		February	28	1857	13	119
Ste. Genevieve Germania Society		January	30	1861	17	329
Ste. Genevieve Glass Company		March	2	1855	11	303
Supplementary Act (To amend and revive former act)		March	14	1859	15	281
Ste. Genevieve Home Mutual Fire Insurance Co		March	12	1859	15	82
Ste. Genevieve Insurance Company		February	4	1837	3	211
Ste. Genevieve Iron Mountain & Pilot Knob Plank Road Company		February	7	1851	9	69
Supplementary Act (Amending incorporate act)		September	11	1852	10	22
Supplementary Act (May double rate of toll, providing profits do not exceed 10%)		February	23	1855	11	340
Supplementary Act (Limiting rate of toll)		December	13	1855	12	337
Supplementary Act (May be divided into two companies)		January	10	1860	16	253

Ste. Genevieve Library Association	February	24	1861	17	339
Ste. Genevieve Savings Bank	November	23	1857	14	441
St. George Benevolent Society of St. Louis	March	23	1861	17	355
St. George Ferry Company	February	6	1847	7	193
Supplementary Act (Re-incorporated)	January	28	1853	10	206
St. George Literary, Dramatic & Musical Society	February	18	1865	19	169
St. George Market House Company	March	5	1849	8	215
St. James Lodge No. 230, A. F. & A. M	February	11	1864	18	386
St. John's Lodge Company of Hannibal	March	28	1845	6	196
St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad Company	January	22	1857	13	107
Supplementary Act (Amending charter)	November	5	1857	14	73
St. Joseph Board of Public Schools	January	4	1859	16	111
St. Joseph Building, Saving and Loan Ass'n	March	14	1859	15	422
Supplementary Act (Qualification for membership; contributions)	March	28	1861	17	340
St. Joseph City Company	March	3	1855	11	411
Supplementary Act (Re-incorporated)	February	20	1857	13	254
St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy in St. Louis, The	February	13	1857	13	628
St. Joseph Dramatic Association	November	21	1857	14	250
St. Joseph Eastern Extension Company	January	17	1857	13	248
St. Joseph Extension Company	February	28	1855	11	274
St. Joseph Female Institute	February	25	1851	9	384
St. Joseph Gas, Light & Coke Company	November	23	1857	14	252
St. Joseph Gas Light Company	March	4	1857	13	245
St. Joseph German Association School	January	5	1860	16	133
St. Joseph Gymnastic Society	February	18	1865	18	188
St Joseph Hebrew Benevolent Society	March	14	1859	15	339
St. Joseph Hotel Company	March	5	1855	11	425
Supplementary Act (Directors may increase capital stock if necessary)	March	14	1859	15	340
St. Joseph Ice Company	March	2	1855	11	375
St. Joseph Improvement Company	February	20	1857	13	249

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865 *Continued.*

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page.
St. Joseph Institute		March	12	1859	15	50
St. Joseph Insurance Company		February	22	1853	10	27
Supplementary Act (Incorporate act declared to be in force)		March	3	1857	13	259
Supplementary Act (Amending charter)		January	14	1860	16	138
St. Joseph Lodge No. 78, A. F. & A. M.		March	12	1859	15	145
St. Joseph Lyceum	St. Joseph	February	28	1851	9	439
St. Joseph Medical & Philosophical Society		March	27	1861	17	373
St. Joseph Mutual Coal Mining Company		February	20	1865	19	212
St. Joseph Mutual Savings Institution		November	4	1857	14	254
St. Joseph Railroad Company		January	4	1860	16	426
St. Joseph Royal Arch Chapter No. 14, A. F. & A. M.		March	10	1859	15	145
St. Joseph, Savannah & Maryville Railroad Company		March	3	1857	13	108
St. Joseph Savings Institute		March	3	1857	13	251
St. Joseph Spring Garden Land Company		November	13	1857	14	253
St. Joseph University		January	28	1859	15	37
St. Joseph Academy of Music		February	20	1865	19	229
St. Louis Agricultural & Mechanical Association		December	7	1855	12	253
Supplementary Act (Authorized to build horse railroad to fairground)		March	14	1859	15	18
St. Louis Agricultural Association		February	15	1864	18	211
St. Louis & Belle Fontaine Turnpike Company		February	6	1837	3	298
Supplementary Act (Time to complete road, within twenty-five years; must commence within 2 years from Jan. 25, 1839)		January	25	1839	3	240
St. Louis & Bellevue Mineral Railroad Company		January	25	1837	3	271
Supplementary Act (To revive incorporate act)		February	15	1847	7	149
St. Louis & Birmingham Iron Mining Company		February	27	1849	8	213
Supplementary Act (Capital stock may be increased)		February	16	1853	10	211
Supplementary Act (To continue incorporate act)		February	23	1853	10	215

St. Louis & Carondelet Saving Institution	November	23	1855	12	166
St. Louis & English & Classical High School	February	27	1851	9	305
St. Louis & Illinois Bridge Company	February	24	1855	11	125
Supplementary Act (Amending section 4 of incorporate act)	February	28	1857	13	631
Supplementary Act (Re-incorporated)	February	5	1864	18	255
Supplementary Act (Bridge; how built, capacity, etc.)	February	20	1865	19	227
St. Louis & Illinois Wire Suspension Bridge Co	February	27	1849	8	328
St. Louis & (Iowa) Telegraph Company	February	24	1853	10	214
St. Louis & Iron Mountain Rail Road Company	March	3	1851	9	479
Supplementary Act (Concerning liability of stockholders)	March	3	1855	11	174
Supplementary Act (Amending charter)	November	15	1855	12	117
Supplementary Act (Permitting bridge across Meremec River)	February	20	1857	13	109
Supplementary Act (Authorizing to connect with Cairo and Fulton Railroad)	March	3	1857	13	159
Supplementary Act (Authorizing sale of land)	February	15	1864	18	382
St. Louis & Keokuk Railroad Company	February	16	1857	13	125
St. Louis & Missouri River Telegraph Company	March	3	1851	9	289
Supplementary Act (May levy assessments on capital stock; how regulated, etc.)	February	28	1857	13	626
St. Louis & New Orleans Telegraph Company	March	3	1851	9	287
St. Louis & Perry County Iron Mining Co	February	28	1855	11	260
St. Louis & St. Charles Railroad Company	February	20	1851	9	361
St. Louis & St. Charles Turnpike Company	February	6	1837	3	301
Supplementary Act (Extending time and renewing certain powers)	February	1	1839	3	239
St. Louis Arsenal Turnpike Company	February	15	1847	7	155
Supplementary Act (Regulating opening of books, width of road, toll rates, etc.)	March	12	1849	8	202
Supplementary Act (Amending act to revive former acts)	February	28	1851	9	419
St. Louis Association of Ladies for the Relief of Orphan Children	February	3	1841	4	89
St. Louis Association of Steam Boat Engineers	February	27	1843	5	235
St. Louis Bagging & Rope Company	February	28	1855	11	271

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865—*Continued.*

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page.
St. Louis Barber's Benevolent Association		February	15	1864	18	259
St. Louis Provident Orphan Asylum (Formerly Association of Ladies for the Relief of the Orphan Asylum in St. Louis)		February	23	1853	10	215
St. Louis Bazaar Company		February	13	1864	18	241
St. Louis Board of Trade		February	15	1864	18	261
St. Louis Building & Savings Association	St. Louis	February	14	1857	13	561
Supplementary Act (Limiting amount of capital stock)		March	3	1863	19	132
St. Louis Butchers' Association		February	11	1857	13	590
St. Louis Butchers' Joint Stock & Benevolent Ass'n		December	12	1863	18	220
St. Louis Catholic Literary Institute		February	27	1857	13	592
St. Louis Central Plank Road Company		February	27	1851	9	259
Supplementary Act (To revive charter)		November	20	1857	14	450
St Louis Chamber of Commerce		January	9	1837	3	165
St. Louis Charitable Eye & Ear Infirmary		March	12	1861	17	345
St. Louis City Express Company		March	19	1861	17	346
St. Louis Coal Company		January	1	1847	7	180
Supplementary Act (Fixing maximum price at 10 cents per bushel)		February	16	1847	7	149
St. Louis College of Medical and Natural Sciences		February	28	1855	11	273
Supplementary Act (Providing for erection of hospital)		December	11	1855	12	230
St. Louis Commercial College		January	14	1860	16	131
St. Louis Commercial Insurance Company		January	24	1849	8	141
Supplementary Act (Number of directors increased to nine)		March	10	1849	8	202
St. Louis Copper Company		February	5	1864	18	257
St. Louis Cotton Factory		February	28	1855	11	377
Supplementary Act (To revive charter)		November	5	1857	14	472
Supplementary Act (Authorized to manufacture goods of wool and other materials)		February	14	1863	19	118

St. Louis County		December	31	1813	1	293
St. Louis County Horticultural Society		February	11	1861	17	333
St. Louis Distilling Company		February	13	1864	18	243
St. Louis Domicil Saving and Loan Association		November	21	1857	14	451
Supplementary Act (To amend charter)		January	16	1860	16	462
St. Louis Dramatic and Operatic Association		January	26	1864	18	231
St. Louis Dramatic Varieties Association		February	17	1857	13	658
St. Louis Educational Association		February	17	1849	8	223
St. Louis Exchange Company		February	12	1839	3	59
St. Louis Fire Company		February	12	1841	4	182
Supplementary Act (Members; how long to serve, property exempt from taxation)		February	25	1845	6	128
St. Louis Firemen's Fund Association		February	14	1843	5	230
St. Louis Floating Dock and Insurance Company		February	6	1837	3	192
Supplementary Act (Authorized to build steamboats)		February	13	1841	4	185
Supplementary Act (To repeal portions of the charters and to give natural persons equal privileges)		July	1	1847	7	64
Supplementary Act (Charter declared in full force)		December	12	1855	12	125
St. Louis Floating Dry-Dock Company		February	16	1847	7	214
St. Louis Foundry and Machine Shop Company		December	8	1855	12	195
St. Louis French Benevolent Association		February	17	1843	5	232
St. Louis Gas Light Company		February	4	1837	3	173
Supplementary Act (Amending charter)		February	11	1839	3	242
Supplementary Act (To be tried in supreme court for misuse of charter)		February	24	1843	5	25
Supplementary Act (President and directors; duties, etc.)		February	28	1845	6	150
Supplementary Act (Authorizing city of St. Louis to purchase gas works of above company)		March	12	1859	15	446
St. Louis General Insurance Company		March	12	1849	8	370
St. Louis German Academy	St. Louis	February	6	1837	3	157
Supplementary Act (Amending incorporate act)		February	13	1839	3	194

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865 — *Continued.*

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume	Page.
St. Louis German Ladies' Benevolent Society		February	13	1853	11	87
St. Louis German Roman Catholic Benevolent Society		February	24	1849	8	139
St. Louis Glass Company		January	14	1860	16	259
St. Louis Grain Elevator Company		December	18	1863	18	223
Supplementary Act (Concerning use of land for wharf purposes)		February	15	1864	18	247
St. Louis Gymnastic Society		February	24	1855	11	366
Supplementary Act (Property exempt from taxation)		February	13	1864	18	241
Supplementary Act (Secretary of state to send certain books)		February	20	1865	19	189
St. Louis Hibernian Benevolent Society		February	12	1841	4	186
St. Louis Horticultural Society		February	10	1849	8	154
St. Louis Hospital Association		January	25	1843	5	229
St. Louis Hotel Company of St. Louis		January	27	1837	3	180
Supplementary Act (Name changed to "Planters' House and Insurance Company of St. Louis")		February	9	1839	3	247
St. Louis Hunters' Association		February	16	1865	19	256
St Louis Ice Company of St. Louis		February	28	1855	11	68
St. Louis Insurance Company		January	30	1837	3	212
Supplementary Act (Repealing portions of charter)		July	1	1847	7	64
Supplementary Act (Extending charter and regulating capital)		March	4	1863	19	70
St. Louis Irish Emigrant Society		February	25	1853	10	207
St. Louis Joint Stock Agricultural Association		February	20	1865	19	219
St. Louis Joint Stock Brewery		March	19	1861	17	380
St. Louis Joint Stock Farming Association		February	11	1864	18	245
St. Louis Laboring Men's Institution		February	23	1853	10	194
St. Louis Law School		January	14	1860	16	242
St. Louis Lead & Oil Company		February	18	1865	19	242
St. Louis Library Association		December	30	1826	2	107
Supplementary Act (Re incorporated)		December	18	1832	2	294

St. Louis Loan Association Pawn Shop	January	16	1860	16	191
Supplementary Act (For the protection of said association)	March	21	1863	19	123
St. Louis Lumbermen & Mechanics' Insurance Co	February	20	1851	9	76
Supplementary Act (Directors; how elected, term, etc.)	February	23	1853	10	304
Supplementary Act (Repealing section 7 of incorporate act)	December	11	1855	12	125
Supplementary Act (Company exempt from certain sections of law)	December	8	1855	12	215
Supplementary Act (Company may reduce amount of capital stock)	January	22	1859	15	105
St. Louis Lyceum, The	February	13	1839	3	246
St. Louis Marine Charitable Association	February	21	1861	17	342
St. Louis Marine Railway & Dock Company	January	18	1849	8	144
St. Louis Marine Railway Company	March	1	1831	2	204
Supplementary Act (Company may be dissolved after property is disposed of)	January	5	1837	3	290
Supplementary Act (Property disposed of)	February	15	1841	4	187
St. Louis Medical College	February	23	1855	11	313
St. Louis Mercantile Library Association	February	16	1847	7	153
St. Louis Merchants' Exchange Company	February	16	1857	13	540
St. Louis Mutual Fire & Marine Insurance Co	February	22	1851	9	80
Supplementary Act (Voting by proxy abolished)	February	9	1857	13	594
Supplementary Act (Granting new charter)	January	16	1860	16	149
St. Louis Mutual House Building Company	March	4	1859	15	328
Supplementary Act (Directors may issue "No. 2" stock)	January	10	1860	16	206
Supplementary Act (Directors may buy property and erect buildings; under what conditions)	February	14	1863	19	121
St. Louis Mutual Life & Health Insurance Company	November	13	1857	14	466
Supplementary Act (Changing name of above to "St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company")	February	8	1859	15	78
St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company	March	27	1861	17	158
St. Louis Mutual Savings & Life Insurance Company	March	12	1849	8	199
St. Louis Mutual Wood & Coal Company	February	12	1864	18	236
St. Louis Nut & Bolt Manufacturing Company	January	14	1860	16	212

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865—*Continued.*

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page.
St. Louis Operative Stone Masons' Association		February	23	1853	10	190
St. Louis Oratio		February	13	1847	7	145
St. Louis Perpetual, Marine, Fire & Life Insurance Company		February	4	1837	3	215
Supplementary Act (Name changed to St. Louis Perpetual Insurance Co.)		February	13	1839	3	245
Supplementary Act (To repeal charter)		February	24	1843	5	25
Supplementary Act (Defining power & authorities of directors)		February	23	1853	10	311
St. Louis Petroleum Company		February	20	1865	19	267
St. Louis, Phoenix Mutual Saving Fund & Loan Association		March	10	1859	15	415
Supplementary Act (Association may purchase shares of its stock; from whom)		March	11	1863	19	116
St. Louis Polyhymnia Society		January	16	1847	7	207
St. Louis Portable Gas Company		March	4	1857	13	602
St. Louis Provident Association		March	17	1863	19	133
St. Louis Public Library Association		February	27	1845	6	140
St. Louis Public Schools		February	13	1833	2	399
St. Louis Railroad		February	6	1837	3	281
Supplementary Act (Extending time and renewing certain powers)		February	1	1839	3	239
St. Louis Railroad Company (Street Railway) (Organized under "an act to authorize the formation of railroad associations and regulate same")		February	24	1853	10	121
Supplementary Act (May extend road to city limits)		January	16	1860	16	516
St. Louis Rolling Mill Company		March	2	1855	11	265
St. Louis Savings Institution		February	24	1853	10	317
Supplementary Act (Re-Incorporated)		March	2	1855	11	77
Supplementary Act (Rate of interest not to exceed 10%)		January	1	1856	12	225
St. Louis Shot Tower Company		November	3	1857	14	454

St. Louis Silver Mining Company		December	2	1859	16	226
St. Louis Steam Boat Building Company		February	13	1841	4	195
St. Louis Steam Boiler Makers' Protective and Benevolent Association		February	15	1864	18	217
St. Louis Steam Flouring Mill Company		December	11	1838	3	83
Supplementary Act		February	11	1841	4	91
St. Louis Stock Importing Company		December	13	1855	12	297
Supplementary Act (Re-incorporating)		January	6	1860	16	185
St. Louis Tailors' Trade and Relief Association		March	3	1851	9	472
St. Louis Temperance Company		February	27	1849	8	137
Supplementary Act (To revive incorporate act)		March	3	1851	9	458
St. Louis Type Foundry		February	15	1861	17	375
St. Louis Union Club	St. Louis.	November	4	1857	14	484
St. Louis Union Packet Company		November	9	1857	14	456
St. Louis University		December	28	1832	2	298
Supplementary Act (Regarding real and personal estate)		February	28	1851	9	439
St. Louis Vine & Fruit Growers' Association		March	12	1859	15	315
St. Louis Vocalist Association		February	28	1851	9	422
Supplementary Act (Providing for Board of Supervisors; duties of)		September	11	1852	10	21
Supplementary Act (Powers of special committee)		February	23	1853	10	212
St. Louis Warehouse and Security Company		February	20	1865	2	244
St. Louis Wharf Boat Company		March	12	1849	8	198
St. Louis White Lead, Chemical & Oil Manufacturing Co		March	21	1863	19	134
St. Louis Wine Company		February	21	1757	13	552
Supplementary Act (Re-incorporated)		March	18	1863	19	129
St. Louis Woolen Manufacturing Company		January	14	1860	16	199
St. Louis Workmen's Society		March	27	1861	17	363
St. Louis Young Men's Christian Association		February	16	1853	11	83
St. Mary's Iron Manufacturing Company		February	17	1851	9	350
Supplementary Act (Explaining Section 9 of the incorporate act)		December	8	1855	12	209
St. Mary's Plank Road Company		February	1	1851	9	66
St. Mary's Seminary	Perry Co	January	1	1823	1	495
Supplementary Act (Re-incorporated)		January	26	1853	10	288

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865—*Continued.*

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page.
St. Paul's College		February	24	1853	10	270
St. Philomena's Female Orphan Asylum & School		February	13	1864	18	139
St. Vincent's College	Cape Girardeau	February	27	1843	5	237
Supplementary Act (Regarding taxation of property)		March	27	1861	17	140
St. Vincent's Free School of St. Louis		February	25	1845	6	129
Salamander Mutual Fire Insurance Company of St. Louis		February	15	1864	18	341
Saline County		November	25	1820	1	675
Supplementary Act (Fixing Southern boundary)		January	12	1829	2	152
Saline County Agricultural & Mechanical Ass'n		March	3	1857	13	508
Saline County Insurance Company		March	14	1859	15	92
Saline Hotel Company		March	8	1859	15	307
Saline Savings Institution		November	23	1857	14	429
Salt River Navigation Company		January	25	1837	3	229
Supplementary Act (Time for commencement of works extended two years)		February	8	1839	3	239
Santa Fe, New Mexico & Missouri Telegraph Company		March	3	1851	9	291
Sappington School Fund Trustees		March	19	1861	16	144
Sarcoxie Academy	Sarcoxie	February	27	1849	8	321
Savannah & St. Joseph Railroad Company, The		February	22	1851	9	368
Supplementary Act (Former law re-enacted)		March	3	1855	11	341
Savannah Extention Company		January	4	1860	16	220
Savannah Female Academy		January	7	1860	16	135
Supplementary Act (Amending establishing act)		February	22	1861	17	126
Savannah Life & General Insurance Company		November	20	1857	14	237
Supplementary Act (May borrow money and receive money on deposit)		February	13	1864	18	357
Savannah Lyceum		January	27	1845	6	100

Savannah Male & Female Institution	March	9	1859	15	48
Savannah Savings Institution	February	17	1865	19	285
Savings Associations	February	15	1864	18	106
Supplementary Act (Provisions of original act extended to Kansas City)	February	10	1865	19	125
Savings Institutions (An act regarding savings institutions and corporations doing banking business)	February	28	1859	15	13
Supplementary Act (Repealing incorporate act)	February	15	1864	18	107
Schuyler County (Defining boundaries)	February	17	1843	5	46
Supplementary Act (Organization and defining boundaries)	February	14	1845	6	29
Schuyler County Agricultural & Mechanical Assn	March	20	1861	17	114
Scotland County	January	29	1841	4	32
Supplementary Act (Defining boundaries)	January	6	1843	5	46
Supplementary Act (Defining boundaries)	January	14	1845	6	26
Supplementary Act (Concerning taxes, collections, courts and so fourth)	March	5	1845	6	45
Scott & Cape Girardeau Turnpike Road Company	February	17	1849	8	308
Scott County (Established; part of New Madrid)	January	1	1822	1	805
Supplementary Act (Defining boundaries)	February	12	1839	3	25
Scott County & Cape Girardeau County (An act to alter dividing line)	December	30	1864	2	11
Seaman Lodge No. 126, A. F. & A. M	January	22	1859	15	137
Seat of Government	November	16	1820	1	649
Supplementary Act (Temporarily located at St. Charles)	April	1	1821	1	687
Supplementary Act (Vacancy of commissioner filled; further duties given)	June	28	1821	1	773
Supplementary Act (As to location)	June	28	1821	1	780
Supplementary Act (Fixing location of permanent Seat of Government of Missouri)	December	31	1821	1	825
Supplementary Act (Commissioners to lay out town to be called "City of Jefferson")	January	11	1822	1	859
Supplementary Act (Providing amending act for sale of lots and for building State House)	December	19	1822	1	1018

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865—*Continued*.

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page.
Second Orphan Asylum in the City of St. Louis		February	13	1841	4	191
Sectional Floating Dock Company		March	6	1849	8	217
Sedalia & Neosho Stage Company		February	22	1861	17	337
Seminary of Learning & An Orphan Asylum in Saint Louis		December	7	1846	7	202
Seneca County (Defining boundaries)		January	1	1847	7	16
Shamrock Benevolent Society		December	7	1855	12	220
Shannon County (An act to define boundaries)		January	14	1837	3	54
Supplementary Act (Organized)		January	29	1841	4	32
Supplementary Act (Defining line dividing Madison and Shannon Counties)		February	25	1843	5	41
Supplementary Act (Defining western boundary)		March	20	1845	6	49
Shelby College Joint Stock Company		January	6	1860	16	110
Shelby County		January	2	1843	5	47
Supplementary Act (Defining boundaries)		February	13	1843	5	47
Shelby High School		December	1	1855	12	153
Shelby Lodge No. 33, I. O. O. F		March	8	1859	15	357
Ship Carpenters & Caulkers' Protective Union of Carondelet		February	18	1863	19	117
Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph, The		February	9	1857	13	593
Six Mile Academy	Jackson Co	February	23	1843	5	158
Six Penny Savings Institution	St. Louis	February	28	1855	11	372
Society of the German Lutheran Hospital and Asylum of St. Louis		March	23	1863	19	145
Soldiers' Orphans' Home of St. Louis		January	7	1865	19	297
Supplementary Act (To aid in the endowment of said home)		January	31	1865	19	299
Supplementary Act (Appropriations extended; new trustee named)		February	20	1865	19	301
Soldiers' Orphans' Home of Weston		February	18	1865	19	300
South-Eastern District Agricultural Society		March	26	1861	17	112
South-Eastern Leveeing & Draining Company		January	24	1845	6	93

South-Eastern Rail Road Company		February	2	1837	3	280
Southeastern Turnpike Company		May	4	1847	7	143
Southeast Lumber Company		December	6	1855	12	267
Supplementary Act (Company may open and work mines and erect and work furnaces)		February	27	1857	13	689
Southeast Missouri Mining & Lumber Company		March	12	1859	15	350
South East Missouri Railroad Company		February	20	1865	19	103
Southern Bank of St. Louis		March	2	1857	13	33
Supplementary Act (Capital stock increased and two additional branches established)		February	23	1859	15	23
Supplementary Act (Reducing capital, etc.)		March	8	1861	17	17
Supplementary Act (To enable bank to organize under an act of Congress and to provide a national currency)		November	24	1863	18	143
Supplementary Act (Considered as having surrendered its charter—to continue for certain purposes)		February	5	1864	18	144
Southern Hotel Company	St. Louis.	December	8	1855	12	221
Southern Rail Road Company of Missouri		January	23	1837	3	282
Southern Turnpike Company		February	6	1837	3	303
Supplementary Act (To revive former act and appoint new commissioners)		February	13	1841	4	202
South Missouri Railroad Company		February	20	1857	13	152
South St. Louis Fire Company		February	25	1857	13	553
South St. Louis High School		February	20	1865	19	166
South St. Louis Mutual Fire & Marine Ins. Co		March	10	1859	15	63
South St. Louis Mutual Saving Fund & Loan Ass'n		February	27	1857	13	578
Supplementary Act (Provisions as to altering terms of loans)		March	28	1861	17	315
South St. Louis Steam Ferry Company		December	23	1836	3	169
South West Branch of Pacific Railroad		March	5	1859	15	63
Supplementary Act (Setting forth urgent necessity of completion)		January	12	1865	19	453
Supplementary Act (To urge completion as a military issue)		January	25	1865	19	452
Supplementary Act (To urge completion)		January	31	1865	19	463

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865—*Continued.*

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page
Southwestern Agricultural & Mechanical Ass'n		January	4	1860	16	105
Southwestern Agricultural Society (Directors; their election, terms, etc.)		March.	19	1861	17	110
Southwestern Star Lodge No. 69, I. O. O. F		January	14	1860	16	271
Southwestern Telegraph Company		February	22	1853	10	197
Spencersburg Division No. 144, Sons of Temperance in Pike County		December	13	1855	12	281
Spring Creek Woolen Manufacturing Company		March.	12	1861	17	321
Springfield Division No. 91, Sons of Temperance		February	9	1853	10	265
Springfield Educational Association		March.	12	1859	15	27
Springfield Female College		February	5	1855	11	327
Springfield Male College		February	7	1859	15	34
Spring Hill Lodge No. 155, A. F. & A. M		February	8	1861	17	185
Spring River Academy		February	2	1847	7	194
State Banks		February	17	1865	19	12
State Council of the Order of United American Mechanics		February	28	1851	9	418
State Insurance Company of Hannibal		February	15	1865	19	203
State Library		January	16	1833	2	335
State Lunatic Asylum		February	28	1851	9	219
Supplementary Act (Providing for additions; certain taxes to be levied)		March.	12	1859	15	11
State Savings Associations of St. Louis		March.	28	1861	7	316
Supplementary Act (Re-incorporated)		January	26	1864	18	203
Supplementary Act (In what corporations said associations may purchase and hold stock)		February	15	1864	18	205
State Savings Institution		December	7	1855	12	206
State University (An act to select a site)		February	8	1839	3	184
Supplementary Act (To provide for the institution and support of a state university)		February	11	1839	3	173

Supplementary Act (Supplemental act to locate site)		February	11	1839	3	187
Supplementary Act (Regarding subscription list)		February	5	1841	4	149
Supplementary Act (Donating the collection of minerals, fossils, etc.)		February	13	1841	4	149
Supplementary Act (Entitled to laws and journals)		December	19	1842	5	81
Supplementary Act (Secretary of State to furnish documents and journals)		December	19	1842	5	395
Supplementary Act (Curators vested with certain powers)		February	24	1843	5	148
Supplementary Act (Time set for semi-annual meeting of curators)		February	28	1843	5	149
Supplementary Act (Curators authorized to borrow money)		March	10	1845	6	392
Supplementary Act (Relating to curators borrowing money)		March	20	1845	6	393
Supplementary Act (Regarding dividends accruing on seminary fund)		January	27	1847	7	135
Supplementary Act (Auditor may draw warrant in certain cases)		February		1847	7	136
Supplementary Act (Curators authorized to appropriate money on subscription list to certain objects)		February	17	1849	8	131
Supplementary Act (Providing for eighteen curators		March	10	1849	8	129
Supplementary Act (County Courts to select students for admission)		March	12	1849	8	130
Supplementary Act (Curators authorized to meet at the state capitol)		January	10	1851	9	295
Supplementary Act (Regarding appropriation of proceeds of seminary fund)		February	25	1851	9	294
Supplementary Act (Donors released from paying subscriptions)		March	3	1851	9	295
Supplementary Act (For the relief of)		February	23	1853	10	171
Supplementary Act (Establishing primary school in connection with the University)		December	13	1855	12	520
Steam & Gas Fitters' Protective Association	St. Louis and St. Louis Co.	February	15	1864	18	263
Steamboats Clerks Benevolent Association of St. Louis		December	12	1863	18	222
Steam Ferry in Platte County		February	15	1865	19	182
Steam Flouring Mill Company	Hannibal	March	21	1835	2	508
Steam Flouring Mill Company		January	30	1837	3	223

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865 *Continued.*

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page.
Town of Westphalia	Osage Co	November	21	1857	14	389
Town of West Plains		March	9	1861	17	253
Town of Westport	Jackson Co	February	12	1857	13	373
Supplementary Act (Council authorized to levy and collect certain taxes)		January	5	1860	16	388
Towns (How towns within this territory of Louisiana shall be incorporated)		June	18	1808	1	184
Supplementary Act (Waste on the commons of villages; how stayed)		January	17	1814	1	320
Supplementary Act (Relating to incorporating towns)		December	23	1818	1	624
Supplementary Act (Additional powers granted to towns heretofore or hereafter incorporated)		February	8	1839	3	171
Traders' Mutual Insurance & Trust Company of St. Louis		February	15	1864	18	370
Trenton College	Trenton	October	26	1857	14	306
Trenton Lodge No. 111, A. F. & A. M.		February	28	1851	9	412
Troy Academy		January	24	1835	2	440
Supplementary Act (Who shall call meetings of trustees and at what time)		February	12	1841	4	160
Supplementary Act (Eligibility of voters and of office holders defined)		February	18	1853	10	291
Supplementary Act (Directors appointed and provision made for filling vacancies in that office)		November	23	1855	12	192
Supplementary Act (Repealing section four of incorporate act)		February	14	1857	13	408
Supplementary Act (For the benefit of said academy)		February	18	1863	19	240
True Confederates of Aurora Lodge No. 1 of the True Bund		March	10	1859	15	350
True Confederates of Harmony Grove No. 5, U. A. O. D. of Saint Louis		March	27	1861	17	370
Trustees of Lexington Seminary		March	24	1845	6	192
Trustees of St. Louis Hospital for the Insane	St. Louis Co.	March	9	1861	17	359

Truxton Male and Female Institute		March	12	1861	17	126
Turners' Society of the City of Jefferson		November	23	1857	14	279
Turnpike Companies		February	12	1839	3	248
U.						
Union Academy	Union	December	29	1836	3	158
Supplementary Act (Trustees incorporated; meetings, etc.)		January	2	1841	4	161
Union Agricultural Machine Shop & Foundry of Saint Joseph		March	3	1857	13	260
Supplementary Act (Company exempt from certain sections of general law)		November	21	1857	14	256
Union & Port Williams Mining & Smelting Ass'ns		March	12	1849	8	242
Union Bank of Missouri	St. Louis	March	2	1859	15	21
Supplementary Act (May increase capital stock of Richmond branch)		January	10	1860	16	6
Supplementary Act (Increasing capital stock, etc.)		March	28	1861	17	18
Supplementary Act (Authorizing said bank to take over its branch bank at Warrensburg)		March	23	1863	19	6
Supplementary Act (Authorized to wind up its business and reduce its stock)		December	17	1863	18	149
Supplementary Act (To enable the Union Bank to organize under an act of congress to provide a national currency)		February	18	1865	19	146
Union Building Association of Rolla		February	20	1865	19	234
Union Cemetery Association	Jackson Co.	November	9	1857	14	320
Union Cemetery Association of Forest City		January	14	1860	16	261
Union Copper Company		March	10	1849	8	296
Union Fire Company of St. Charles		March	15	1861	17	288
Union Fire Company of St. Louis		February	6	1837	3	172
Supplementary Act (Members having served seven years exempt from military duty and from jury service)		March	3	1851	9	481
Union High School in St. Louis		February	25	1863	19	66
Union High School	Union	December	13	1855	12	310

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865—*Continued.*

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page.
Union Hotel Company	Louisiana	February	20	1857	13	477
Union Independent Academy	Dent Co	February	25	1857	13	326
Union Institute	Green Top	March	23	1861	17	128
Union Insurance Company	Pike Co	December	8	1855	12	223
Union Insurance Company	St. Louis	January	25	1837	3	217
Supplementary Act (Dividends; when to be declared)		February	17	1851	9	346
Supplementary Act (Regulating number of directors)		November	23	1855	12	148
Supplementary Act (Extending charter)		February	20	1865	19	196
Union Literary Society of the Missouri University		March	15	1845	6	177
Union Locomotive & Machine Shop Company		February	28	1855	11	251
Supplementary Act (To revive incorporate act)		February	28	1857	13	632
Union Merchants Exchange of St. Louis		March	4	1863	19	122
Supplementary Act (Granting additional power)		February	2	1865	19	260
Supplementary Act (Concurrent resolution of thanks)		February	20	1865	19	465
Union Pacific Railway Company (Eastern Division) (An act to permit company to own real estate and condemn private property in Missouri for certain purposes)		February	20	1865	19	110
Union Petroleum Company of Missouri		February	16	1865	19	279
Union Railway Company (Street railroad in St. Louis) (Organized as an independent company when stockholders of Seventeenth Street Branch Railroad consolidated and reorganized)		November	23	1863	18	490
Union Savings & Loan Association in St. Louis		January	14	1860	16	456
Supplementary Act (Shall have privileges held by State Savings Association of St. Louis)		February	15	1864	18	210
Union Savings Association of St. Louis		February	10	1864	18	207

Union Savings Institution		February	25	1857	13	607
Supplementary Act (Authorized to receive and loan money, buy and sell real estate, employ agents, etc.)		January	14	1860	16	461
Union Stockyards Company	St. Louis.	February	20	1865	19	226
Union Temple of Honor No. 2 of Missouri		March	21	1863	19	147
United Fire Company No. 2	Lexington.	February	27	1857	13	397
United Lodge No. 5, A. F. & A. M. of Springfield		March	12	1859	15	150
Supplementary Act (Re-incorporated)		March	14	1859	15	153
United States Express Company (Enabling act) (Company authorized to bring lawsuits in Missouri courts)		March	5	1855	11	84
United States Insurance Company		February	24	1855	11	311
Supplementary Act (Board of directors to consist of fifteen members)		December	8	1855	12	222
United States Savings Institution		March	3	1857	13	603
Upper Mississippi Insurance Company	Louisiana	January	2	1837	3	203
Supplementary Act (To repeal portions of the charter and to give natural persons equal privileges)		July	1	1847	7	64
Upper Mississippi Pilots Association		February	16	1847	7	188
V.						
Valentine Freight Express Company, The		February	20	1857	13	600
Valle & Rozier Mining & Smelting Company		December	11	1855	12	238
Van Buren County		March	3	1835	2	477
Supplementary Act (To define the south boundary)		February	2	1841	4	46
Supplementary Act (Name changed to Cass County)		February	19	1849	8	29
Van Rensellaer Academy		February	24	1853	10	278
Van Buren County (Boundaries defined and provisions made for organization)		February	17	1851	9	188
Supplementary Act (Organized)		February	27	1855	11	17
Vernon County Agricultural & Mechanical Ass'n		February	25	1861	17	107
Versailles Plank Road Company		February	24	1853	10	328

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865—*Continued.*

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page.
Webster Lyceum of St. Louis		December	13	1855	12	292
Wellington Lodge No. 22, A. F. & A. M.		January	14	1860	16	240
Wellington Lodge No. 81, I. O. O. F.		February	6	1861	17	194
Wesleyan Cemetery Association		February	28	1851	9	130
Supplementary Act (No road, avenue or other thoroughfare to be made without consent of association)		March	5	1855	11	342
Supplementary Act (Association may give ground for a church; under what conditions)		March	12	1859	15	283
Western Academy of Art		March	14	1859	15	58
Western Academy of Natural Sciences	St. Louis	February	6	1837	3	160
Supplementary Act (Re-incorporated)		December	12	1855	12	237
Western Bank of Missouri		March	2	1857	13	14
Supplementary Act (Capital stock increased and provision made for establishing two branch banks)		February	28	1859	15	19
Supplementary Act (May increase capital stock of branch banks)		December	14	1859	16	6
Supplementary Act (Extending time for subscriptions of branch at Alexandria)		December	15	1859	16	5
Supplementary Act (Providing for the winding up of certain branch banks)		January	26	1864	18	141
Supplementary Act (Fulton branch; authorized to wind up its business)		February	15	1864	18	142
Western Boatmen's Benevolent Association		March	14	1859	15	343
Western Burnettizing & Chemical Manufacturing Co		February	12	1864	18	260
Western Evangelical Lutherian Cemetery Association of St. Louis		February	20	1965	19	165
Western Glass Company of St. Louis		January	4	1860	16	224

Western Institute, Stockholders of	February	28	1859	15	53
Western Light Lodge Number Six of the I. O. O. F. of Weston	February	6	1845	6	109
Western Loan Association	January	14	1860	16	216
Western Marine Beneficial Association	December	31	1859	16	248
Western Missouri Insurance Company	January	16	1860	16	155
Western Missouri Railroad Company	March	2	1855	11	292
Western Mutual Benefit & Loan Association	March	14	1859	15	365
Western Mutual Fire & Marine Insurance Co. of Saint Louis	February	28	1857	13	617
Supplementary Act (Directors to declare what number equals a quorum)	March	14	1859	15	107
Western Orphans' Asylum & Educational Institute	February	16	1865	19	175
Western Petroleum Company of St. Louis	February	20	1865	19	266
Western River Improvement & Wrecking Company, The	February	25	1857	13	606
Western Savings Institution	December	12	1855	12	234
Western Sun Mutual Insurance Company	March	10	1849	8	256
Western Transient Insurance Company	February	8	1865	15	208
West Kansas City Land Company	March	14	1859	15	292
Supplementary Act (Amending incorporate act as to amount of capital stock)	January	30	1861	17	343
Westminster College	February	23	1853	10	279
Supplementary Act (Reducing former acts to one and confirming establishment)	December	12	1855	12	340
Supplementary Act (Corporators named and their duties defined)	February	25	1857	13	269
Supplementary Act (Repealing part of section 4 of incorporate act)	January	30	1863	19	69
Weston Academy	January	2	1847	7	166
Weston & Canton Railroad Company	January	23	1857	13	138
Weston & Clinton County Railroad Company	March	5	1855	11	406
Weston & Platte City Road Company	March	3	1851	9	459
Supplementary Act (Road extended and penalties fixed for avoiding tolls)	March	4	1863	19	133

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865—*Continued.*

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page.
Weston & Platte City Railroad Company		January	26	1861	17	298
Weston & Plattsburg Road Company		January	14	1860	16	444
Weston & Randolph Railroad		March	5	1855	11	430
Supplementary Act (Company may issue bonds; duties of directors)		December	12	1855	12	323
Weston & St. Joseph Railroad Company		December	1	1859	16	419
Weston Athenaeum		February	27	1845	6	138
Weston Coal Company		December	13	1855	12	338
Weston Dime Saving Institution		December	13	1855	12	282
Supplementary Act (Amending incorporate act)		February	21	1857	13	487
Weston Fire Company		March	3	1851	9	465
Weston Fire Company Number One		March	23	1861	17	285
Weston Gas Light Company		March	4	1857	13	492
Supplementary Act (As to amount of capital stock and number of directors)		February	25	1861	17	328
Weston High School		December	8	1855	12	217
Supplementary Act (Trustees incorporated)		February	11	1857	13	489
Weston Insurance Company		February	27	1851	9	115
Supplementary Act (Granting certain additional powers to company)		March	5	1855	11	338
Supplementary Act (To be called Weston Marine Insurance Co.)		February	17	1853	10	311
Weston Lodge No. 53, A. F. & A. M		February	28	1855	11	277
Supplementary Act (Regarding debts and liabilities)		March	10	1859	15	149
Weston Lodge No. 40 of the Independent Order of Good Fellows		February	5	1855	11	326
Weston Marine Insurance Company	Weston	February	27	1851	9	115
Weston Royal Arch Chapter No. 4, A. F. & A. M		February	9	1859	15	141

Westport & Kansas City Macadamized Road Company (Organized under general law on roads, November 23, 1855)		January	16	1860	16	190
Supplementary Act (Authorized to borrow money)		January	16	1860	16	190
Westport & Kansas Insurance Company		February	27	1855	11	71
Supplementary Act (To amend and explain original act)		December	4	1855	12	138
Wet Glaze Institute	Glaze City	March	27	1861	17	140
White Cloud City Company		March	8	1859	15	279
White River Navigation Company	Taney Co.	March	12	1849	8	259
White River Steamboat Company		March	3	1851	9	482
White Water Macadamized Road Company		March	5	1859	15	366
William Jewell College (Incorporate act not published). (An act for the benefit of certain lands owned by college exempt from taxation)		February	22	1851	9	64
Windsor Town Hall Company		February	8	1861	17	332
Wittenburg & Apple Creek Gravel Road Co.		December	12	1855	12	127
Wolf Island Education Society		February	27	1851	9	118
Supplementary Act (Regarding appointment of trustees and use of seal)		December	18	1863	18	213
Woods Academy	Louisiana	March	2	1855	11	298
Working Men's Relief Association		February	8	1853	10	205
Worth County		February	8	1861	17	470
Supplementary Act (Relating to courts, taxes, etc.)		March	27	1861	17	468
Worthy Grand Lodge of the State of Missouri of the American Protestant Association		February	15	1864	18	258
Wright County		January	29	1841	4	32
Supplementary Act (Defining boundaries)		February	11	1841	4	46
Supplementary Act (Defining boundaries)		February	17	1843	5	48
Supplementary Act (Defining north boundary)		March	24	1845	6	50
Supplementary Act (To define boundary)		February	28	1855	11	15
Wyandotte Hall Joint Stock Company		November	17	1857	14	323

Index to Corporations Chartered or Organized under Territorial Laws and by Act of the General Assembly, 1803-1865—*Continued.*

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Volume.	Page.
Y.						
Yancey Lodge No. 148, A. F. & A. M.		January	25	1861	17	188
Young Men's Saving Institution	Boonville	March	5	1855	11	237
Supplementary Act (May loan money; conditions)		December	5	1855	12	253
Z.						
Zernbbabal Lodge No. 191, A. F. & A. M.		February	13	1864	18	388